

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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ECONOMY MINISTER WEHBE ADDRESSES NATION

PA140150 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Speech to the nation by Argentine Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe over a national radio and television network on 13 October from Buenos Aires -- live or recorded]

[Text] In September 1982, the situation of the country regarding its foreign debt was worrisome indeed, not only because of the amount involved, the overdue commercial obligations, and the high interest rates, but also because of the short-term commitments falling due within a short period of time, thus making it impossible to service them on time. Despite all this, we managed to refinance the public sector obligations, as well as those of the private sector, so as to meet payments as they fell due.

By the end of 1982, of the total registered debt, including overdue payments, of nearly \$39 billion, slightly less than 40 percent was private sector debt, and the balance was from the public sector. The Central Bank had to provide the foreign exchange for both sectors to meet their obligations. Within the public sector, the state enterprises debts amounted to large sums of about \$7.5 billion. There was also close to \$5.7 billion in deferred payments for import operations, a good part of which became due in the first months of 1983, plus nearly \$1.3 billion in exchanges coming due at about the same time.

All this represented a challenge which seemed impossible to meet, and that, along with the overdue payments, exposed the nation to risk of a default, with all the resulting implications. Since many sectors have no clear idea of what it means for a nation to go into a payment default, it is necessary that all Argentines should have a precise notion about the consequences that a default may leave in its wake.

Argentina owns considerable assets abroad, such as monetary reserves in gold and foreign exchange, important branches of the official banks, including Argentine aircraft flying the air space of the world and the Argentine flag ships plying the seas. All this makes us very vulnerable to serious coercive measures. But the worst would be the impossibility of acquiring abroad essential inputs for our industrial and agricultural enterprises to maintain production. The simple reduction of these supplies would imply a drastic decline in production, with attendant unemployment and hardships for the people. Bear in mind that the pharmaceutical laboratories consume a high percentage of imported ingredients in the production of medicines, and that many other industries, like the shipyards and the automobile plants, also depend on imported inputs to carry on their operations.

That was the situation the country was facing at that time, a situation which called for a solution consonant with Argentina's best tradition for honoring its foreign commitments, although at times, as now, we have had difficulties which forced us to renegotiate payments falling due. The main motivation for fulfilling our foreign obligations is our desire to maintain the prestige of the Argentine Republic, and to preserve its honorable tradition; a legacy that we must pass on to future generations so that they can continue building the great country which we are bound to enjoy in a not too distant future.

Let us make a supposition: let us say that we lack this ethical concern. Would it help us to stop paying our debts? Would it improve the standard of living of the population as a result? It must be made very clear that, contrary to what one may imagine, the standard of living will not be improved by renouncing those obligations, but will worsen. And it will worsen because failure to live up to commitments will imply the disruption of supplies for our industrial and agricultural activities.

Our country would be isolated, and its sales and purchases would be restricted. Production would thus decline and a commodity shortage would follow, while thousands of persons would lose their jobs.

Therefore, even in the absence of a moral imperative to meet our obligations, there are good practical reasons to rule out the proposal to fail to repay our debt, as has been advocated by some sectors that are fortunately small; failing to repay our debt would lead us to a distressing impoverishment.

Therefore, we had to renegotiate our debt, so that the nation could meet its obligations in keeping with its traditional conduct; but we also had to avoid a dramatic situation for the people.

It has been a painstaking task, undertaken mostly in silence; it was difficult and complex, and we have had to face all sorts of problems. We were even pressured by internal sectors that were not thoroughly familiar with the negotiations and that made unrealistic proposals which, rather than solving the problems, would have made things even more difficult.

We negotiated with dignity and responsibility, in keeping with Argentina's best traditions in this area; we have won the respect and consideration of the international financial community.

Let me reiterate the consequences that a country that fails to repay its debt is likely to face: The nation is not only failing to meet its obligations with creditor banks but it also has to face the aforementioned consequences which, in our case, would result in growing unemployment and a deterioration of the standard of living of all Argentines. This would have meant a return to the past, to a situation that our nation has already overcome.

That is why we have repeatedly stressed the need for a negotiated solution, rather than other measures that may have seemed appropriate but that would have impoverished our people, deteriorated our standards of living, and reduced the level and quality of our industrial and agricultural production.

Nothing can be so negative for a nation as the promotion of poverty and backwardness, even when the seriousness of the situation is hidden behind arrogant slogans that may have some following among unthinking people.

After this introduction, we shall see how the foreign debt was renegotiated. There were two alternatives: to do it with, or without, IMF cooperation. The first alternative involved less strain for the people and facilitated negotiations with creditor banks. To those who think that the IMF imposed restrictions on us, we must tell them that the IMF limited itself to approving the program that we submitted to it, our program had no restrictions but, on the contrary, it foresaw an expansion. It must be recalled that we belong to the IMF and that I, as economy minister, am an IMF governor. Any sensible government, with or without the IMF, would have had to adopt readjustment measures. However, IMF cooperation would make things easier and would facilitate the negotiation.

Within the public debt, that owed by state-owned enterprises bore major significance, because there were unpaid obligations that became due as far back as April 1982. In the initial negotiations, it was agreed that this situation should be adjusted; an agreement was reached on a 7-year repayment period with a 3-year grace period for meeting the above obligations.

The entire foreign debt refinancing program was tied to this first agreement, unfortunately, there were delays because it was necessary to adjust figures and reach consensus with all the interested parties.

To those people who ask us why we did not leave it to the future government to adopt these measures, we tell them that the talks were held based on the premise that the military government would remain in power until 31 March 1984 and that the renegotiation of the debts contracted by enterprises would be concluded on 30 June 1983.

However, there was a change of dates. On the one hand, due to problems with the negotiations, the final deadline to conclude the renegotiation was moved to 15 October, and on the other the government decided to hold the elections and transfer power before the established dates.

We must make it clear that the present problems, on which many commentators are focussing their attention, began when the debts were contracted and that the difficulties encountered to renegotiate these debts are a natural consequence of their contraction.

Needless to say, the negotiated interest rates were those applied to a risk country, as our creditors call us, and all the high commissions and other payments made were totally justified.

The first renegotiated debt was that of Aerolíneas Argentinas, because the firm's international prestige had turned it into one of the favorite firms of travelers, and also because its financial status was clear and its records were well kept. All this facilitated the renegotiation, which had to be made as promptly as possible.

Aerolíneas Argentinas contracted its main foreign debt between 1978 and 1982 for a total amount of \$428 million. This amount was financed by the U.S. Import-Export Bank, an official U.S. bank, and by U.S. commercial banks.

In 1983, the state enterprises that had foreign debts could not meet the payments of interest and capital on their debts. In other words, they were virtually bankrupt. Their creditors could have resorted to the New York courts and confiscated their assets and/or current account deposits. However, they did not adopt such a decision because the present Argentine Government had given assurances that it would take care of satisfactorily renegotiating such debts.

I must admit that the circumstances under which we renegotiated such debts were not the best. On the one hand, we had to renegotiate overdue and unpaid debts, and on the other, we were faced with a negative factor, which was the uncertainty about the policy that would be adopted by the new government. However, we must concede that many of the responsible views expressed by politicians helped to counteract those of the small group which were in favor of defaulting on our payments.

It will obviously not be easy to modify the new rules for international contracts which were prompted by the world economic situation. These new rules are being accepted by all countries, including Argentina. In other words, Argentina has applied these same rules that it must now accept whenever it grants loans to other countries.

Needless to say, Argentina will not be respected by the international community if it does not pay its foreign debts, and the international community cannot resolve our internal problems. Situations of this kind cannot be resolved with technical resources only, but require the solidarity and effort of all the people. Moreover, the people must understand that the purpose of their efforts is none other than to overcome a temporary critical situation, which can be resolved in a matter of a few months. Overcoming this situation will enable Argentina to satisfactorily make other renegotiations based on its wealth and its good future prospects.

The purpose of the negotiations, which were a temporary solution, was to avoid greater problems, and achieve a progressive economic recovery, which is already underway, judging by the statistics.

For these reasons, the Argentine Government has decided to lay down the basis for resuming financial negotiations, so as to be able to overcome the critical situation of our economy at this time; although we must note, as we said before, several positive aspects which are reflected in the economic indicators suggest improvement during the current year, such as, increased GDP [Gross Domestic Product], increased electrical consumption for industrial purposes, and many other indicators supporting our assertions.

Perhaps our achievements so far are not enough, but we are satisfied that we have made much effort, and that we have placed public finances in a position from which to move toward an integral solution which, no doubt, the new constitutional government will be able to find. The new government will perhaps be in a better position to do so.

Lastly, and as a measure intended to spare the population from greater inconveniences, I have to announce that, with the approval of the Public Works and Services, public utilities fees will not be modified this month, nor will they be as long as the price level is not adequately stabilized.

In conclusion, I want to assure the people that our problems are of a temporary nature, and that we can be confident that we will soon overcome this crisis on the basis of our natural resources and the intelligence of our people. The nation must keep calm, regain its presence of mind and work with confidence and faith in our future, in order to reach the results that all of us want. That is all.

BOLIVIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER ON JOINT DECLARATION

PY131400 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Bolivian Foreign Minister Jose Ortiz Mercado has ended his visit to Argentina. During a press conference held at the San Martín Palace, Minister Ortiz Mercado referred to the joint declaration signed by Argentina and Bolivia. Following are some of the minister's statements:

[Begin Ortiz recording] I have the pleasure of once again meeting with Argentine journalists and greeting you. I wish to inform you that the Argentine foreign minister and I have just signed an important declaration which refers to political, economic, financial, commercial issues and joint undertakings, with the purpose of complementing and integrating the economies of our two countries. In the political sphere we must point out Bolivia's support to Argentina regarding the Malvinas Islands, as well as Argentina's support of Bolivia's claim for an outlet to the Pacific.

This document, which will be released by the Foreign Ministry as soon as copies are ready, reflects the desire of the two governments, despite the difference in political regimes, to continue the task of strengthening the Bolivian-Argentine relationship.

Various aspects of this declaration support the Latin American community regarding the renegotiation of the foreign debt and the common desire of the Latin American countries to turn this renegotiation into a tool for integration supporting the various international organizations, and the efforts made by President Osvaldo Hurtado regarding all aspects of the international economy which, at this time of economic and financial crisis, are having their impact on all our nations. [end recording]

NICOLAIDES SUMMONS FORMER PRESIDENT LANUSSE

PY132103 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 13 Oct 83 p 11

[Text] -- DYN -- Former military President Alejandro Lanusse was yesterday summoned by Army Commander-in-Chief Cristino Nicolaides to appear at the Army High Command this morning where he will be invited to "ratify or rectify" certain remarks made in an interview with SIETE DIAS magazine. These remarks included harsh criticism of the present government and description of the amnesty law as "regrettable." Should Lanusse fail to retract his comments, he could face up to 60 days in prison, according to Army sources. Lanusse was also criticized yesterday by Federal Judge Federico Pinto Kramer for accusing him of belonging to a paramilitary group and of having pulled out his revolver in a bar one day and shot dead two men whom he suspected of being about to commit a crime. In fact, the two men were emerging armed from a clothing store, the judge explained, and he only shot one of them dead.

CSSR MINISTERS ARRIVE FOR COMMISSION MEETINGS

PY111145 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2225 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 10 Oct (DYN) -- The Argentina-CSSR mixed commission today opened its sixth meeting with the attendance of CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and Deputy Foreign Minister Stanislav Svoboda.

Urban and Svoboda arrived in Buenos Aires last Saturday to attend the meetings of the mixed commission which began this morning at the Manuel Belgrano Hall of the Commerce Secretariat.

Foreign Minister Receives Visitors

PY122001 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0131 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Oct (NA) -- Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari received yesterday afternoon Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and Deputy Foreign Minister Stanislav Svoboda.

In addition to the protocolar nature of the visit, the meeting also served to assess the possibilities of Argentine diplomatic support to the Czechoslovak participation in the construction of the fourth stage of the thermoelectric dam of Lujan de Cuyo, Mendoza Province.

Svoboda previously held a meeting with Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Alberto Dumont to implement several cooperation measures within the framework of the program of the seventh Argentine-Czechoslovak joint meeting which will end its deliberations on Thursday.

ELECTORAL COURT OFFICIALLY REGISTERS 13 PARTIES

PY102003 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Oct 83 p 5

[Text] The National Electoral Board of this capital, under the presidency of Valerio R. Pico and the participation of Armando J. Fernandez del Casal, Eduardo Francisco Marquardt, Secretary Roberto S. Preller, Under Secretary Gustavo A. Martinez, and the presence of the legal representatives of the political parties, has officially registered 13 political parties.

They are: 1. Intransigent Party; 2. Movement Toward Socialism; 3. Integration and Development Movement; 4. Radical Civic Union; 5. Justicialist Party; 6. Communist Party of Argentina; 7. Democratic Centrist Union; 8. Christian Democratic Party; 9. Popular Leftist Front; 10. Labor Party; 11. Popular Socialist Party; 12. Federal Alliance; 13. Socialist Democratic Alliance.

ALFONSIN FAVORED IN BUENOS AIRES CALLUP POLL

PY101252 Paris AFP in Spanish 2019 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Oct (AFP) -- According to a Callup poll published today in a Buenos Aires daily, 45 percent of the voters in Buenos Aires support the Radical Civic Union [UCR] presidential candidate Raul Alfonsin.

The survey published today by the newspaper LA PRENSA adds that in the industrial belt of the Buenos Aires Province -- which is the first district of the country -- Alfonsin obtained 29 percent of the voters' support while Peronist Party Presidential candidate Italo Luder obtained 28 percent. Luder obtained 22 percent support of the 2.3 million voters that will participate in the 30 October elections.

Buenos Aires Province and the federal capital concentrate over 8.7 million voters of the 18 million people that are allowed to participate in the general election. La PRENSA notes that the poll was carried out after the Peronist Party presidential and vice presidential ticket was nominated.

POLL PREDICTS JUSTICIALIST ELECORAL VICTORY

PY132142 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1428 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 13 Oct (DYN) -- According to a public opinion poll, the Justicialist Party ticket of Italo Luder and Deolindo Bittel will win 46.1 percent of votes in the elections to be held on 30 October; thus, the ticket will not be automatically proclaimed the winner, and the Electoral College will have to make the final decision. The public opinion poll was carried out by Justicialist Party experts and was published today.

According to the poll, Peronists will lose to the Radicals in Buenos Aires and in Cordoba and San Juan Provinces.

The poll was carried out by lawyer Rodolfo Iribarne, a former official of the government that was overthrown in 1976. The poll is based on 1976 data [as received], and it was published today by the newspaper "AMBITO FINANCIERO"

According to the poll, the Italo Luder-Deolindo Bittel ticket will win 7,018,300 votes and 317 Electoral College seats, compared to 4,689,900 votes and 202 seats for the Raul Alfonsin-Victor Martinez Radical Party ticket, which will win 30.8 percent of votes.

Trailing behind are the Integration and Development Movement, with 633,200 votes, which accounts for 4.16 percent of the votes and 24 Electoral College seats; the Intransigent Party with 838,200 votes, accounting for 5.51 percent of the votes and 20 seats; and the Federal Alliance with 662,200 votes, accounting for 4.35 percent of the votes and 20 seats.

The remaining 17 seats of the Electoral College, which will choose the president and vice president, will be shared as follows: the Social Alliance, 12 seats; the Christian Democratic Party and the Centrist Democratic Union, led by former Economy Minister Alvaro Alsogaray, two seats each; and the People's Socialist Party, one seat.

The Labor Party, the Movement Toward Socialism and the People's Leftist Front will win no seats; the three parties together will hardly win over 1 percent of votes.

According to the poll, 15,225,200 persons will vote in the elections scheduled for 30 October.

RAUL ALFONSIN RALLY DRAWS CROWD OF 100,000

PY100224 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 8 Oct 83 p 1

[Excerpts] Cordoba. 8 Oct (NA-DYN) -- Radical presidential candidate Raul Alfonsin yesterday told 100,000 enthusiastic supporters, the largest crowd ever attracted to a political rally outside Buenos Aires, that he hoped "his friends in the Justicialist Party would now serve the country from the political wilderness as worthily as the Radicals have done in previous decades."

Stressing the contrast between the crowds drawn by himself and his Peronist rival Italo Luder, Alfonsin informed his audience in the downtown Velez Sarsfield Plaza that it "would be easier to stop the sun in its tracks than the present course of the Argentine people" and assured them that "we will all govern." He then added: "We'll put an end to dependence on foreign interests and take the road to national liberation."

The Radical candidate reaffirmed his commitment to union democracy while the crowd chanted: "Ciao Lorenzo" (a reference to metalworker union leader and Justicialist Vice-President Lorenzo Miguel).

Stating that he would put the liberty and rights of Argentines first, Alfonsin concluded: "We will build a new country through the only road which exists, that of democracy with power."

On his arrival in Cordoba Alfonsin was greeted by 2,000 people. At a press conference he slammed the "immoral campaign of lies ... by authoritarian sectors which in some ways has been sponsored by the Justicialist Party."

Alfonsin denied that he had contacted the International Monetary Fund (IMF) via his economic adviser Bernardo Grinspun.

He also defended wage claims and spoke in favour of the peaceful use of nuclear energy and a Latin American debtors' club, as well as repeating his opinion that the middle of December would be the best time for the transfer of power.

In a Radio America morning programme, Alfonsin responded to queries about a possible coup by saying "only a madman could think of interrupting the present process ... it would lead the country to a catastrophe."

He had harsh words for Popular Left Front (FIP) candidate Jorge Albelardo Ramos: "I despise him. I don't care what he says, I despise him. Not in human terms but in political ones because he is an opportunist."

Meanwhile in Buenos Aires party sources revealed that Alfonsin will be unfolding his policies on pensions on Tuesday. The main feature is to be the pegging of pensions to 82 percent of wages in real terms.

Alfonsin on Military, Budget

PY132059 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 13 Oct 83 p 11

[Text] Radical presidential candidate Raul Alfonsin last night addressed some 20,000 people at the main square of the Buenos Aires Province town of San Miguel, where he repeated his appeal to "the young men in the Armed Forces" to join "in the requests of Argentine majorities."

He underscored that "if the military do not subject themselves to political power, we will be seen as a tiny republic...We will receive no solidarity on the Malvinas, they will keep on charging us usurious interest, we will live through disaster after disaster." The candidate emphasized that "we need to march forward with the Armed Forces, but we need democratic Armed Forces rather than feudal lords."

Alfonsin also promised to modify the distribution of the national budget, which now "allocates 30 percent to defence and only seven percent to education, when the best way to defend the country is to educate its people."

Earlier in the day, Alfonsin addressed a crowd of about 5,000 people who had gathered at the Recoleta cemetery to pay homage to the late Radical President Arturo Illia, whose remains were transferred to the pantheon on those killed in the Radical revolution of 1890.

The candidate confirmed his charges of a military-union pact, which he said "originated in 1966, when (both the unions and the military) joined efforts to overthrow" Illia. He also accused what he described as a "union oligarchy" of having "acted against the republic," and of using unions to "stop social progress" rather than to advance it.

LUDER'S ELECTION CAMPAIGN STRATEGY ANALYZED

PY101312 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1710 GMT 6 Oct 83

[By Oscar Raul Cardoso]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 6 Oct (NA) -- The inevitable comparisons drawn between the campaigns of the leading candidates has caused a curious and unprecedented mixture of concern and discomfort in the ranks of Justicialism.

The core of the problem, curiously enough, is an indicator regarding the predictions on the outcome of the elections. This indicator is the number of supporters that Raul Alfonsin and Italo Luder manage to draw in the rallies they attend.

It may not be enough for predicting the outcome, but the differences do have an impact on the ranks of each candidate. While the Radicals are experiencing a growing euphoria because of revived massive support, many Peronist activists and even many Peronist leaders are openly annoyed over the scant attendance drawn by their presidential candidate.

Last weekend this question reached a climax among the followers of Juan Domingo Peron. On 30 September, Alfonsin drew one of the largest crowds ever in Radical Party history since the funeral of Hipolito Yrigoyen. On 1 and 2 October, Luder had to resign himself to the 3,000 people who hailed him in Bahia Blanca and the 2,000 people who also expressed their support for him in Comodoro Rivadavia.

As though this was not enough, Luder's electoral rhetoric seems to have almost abandoned the time-honored content of the Peronist message. There are only but a few traces left -- and one has to listen very closely -- of the promise that Peron used to convey in the idea of "state of justice." Peron's idea was very successful in that it surpassed the liberal concept of "state of justice."

At his press conference in Bahia Blanca, Luder said the use of "nonconventional methods" by the Armed Forces were responsible for the situation resulting from the repression, but he did not hesitate in being the only candidate to advocate that he would be ready to again resort to the Armed Forces for maintaining internal security in case another "emergency situation arose."

Talking to the people in Bahia Blanca, Luder dealt with subjects which are foreign to the direct, plain and straightforward discourse typical of Justicialism, employing words such as "interbank rates," "tax pressure," and -- believe it or not -- "dumping."

What does Luder's sort of uncommon discourse mean? The answer is that Luder is betting on attracting the middle class sectors, "those who want not only a change but also the security of pluralism and a minimum order which will make living together possible" -- in the words of a Luder aide.

Can this be done without alienating the staunch supporters of Justicialism? "There is not the least risk, is the answer. Those staunch supporters will not make a mistake, they will not vote for any other party because they are certain that their interests cannot be satisfied anywhere else but by Justicialism."

"Luder's bet is that of a statesman, not that of other simple politicians; this bet -- as Luder keeps reiterating during his travels -- is the same one he made successfully during the ripe years of Peronism, a bet he has now expanded nationwide. To the despair of the historical slanderers of Justicialism, this is a bet which leaves no room for demagogery," the explanation concludes.

It would not be wise to ignore that, as is the case with all bets, there is a significant risk. But should Luder be right, then this will be one of the smartest bets in Argentina's contemporary history.

Luder Discusses Foreign Debt

PY101852 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2120 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 7 Oct (NA) -- Peronist Party presidential candidate Italo Luder stated today that if he is elected in the 30 October elections "we shall not assume any responsibility" in the renegotiation of the foreign debt until the government is effectively handed over to us.

Luder also noted that it was necessary for foreign creditors to grant an extension "until the future constitutional government can assume the responsibilities in the renegotiation of the foreign debt which will be carried out with the participation of all national sectors represented in congress."

The Peronist Party candidate also demanded that the military government issue a "detailed" report on the structure of the foreign debt. Moreover, he attributed the present "complete power vacuum" to the overall uncertainty in the financial sector.

The former provisional president reasserted during an interview in Radio Continental that he opposes the idea of establishing a club of Latin American debtors since "the structure of the foreign debt of each country" varies according to each country.

Luder noted that the position of the present economic officials regarding the foreign sector "is different from the one to be upheld by a constitutional government no matter which party is elected to power."

He said that Argentina's foreign sector is weak since "we have been sitting in the dock at the international level for 7 years, so the government is completely discredited."

Luder added that the present negotiators of the foreign debt do not defend national interests since "they share an economic philosophy the results of which are well-known to the country. This economic policy is exhausted and it should have been revised when its failure became evident."

He criticized the military "since, after 7 years in power, they have only now decided to study the situation of our foreign debt" through the Armed Forces Inter-branch Reconciliation Team. (ECI). He said that it is "very naive" to believe that politicians will cooperate in the renegotiation of the foreign debt "when the country is virtually collapsing."

Luder Views Peronism

PY132126 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 13 Oct 83 p 11

[Text] Parana -- Peronist presidential candidate Italo Luder yesterday told a crowd of 30,000 that "if he carried the principles of Juan Domingo Peron to victory," his first act would be to make himself commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces in accordance with Article 86 of the Constitution.

Peronism was ready to assume the task of reconstruction with its "national banners, which has enabled it to defeat (the doctrine of) class struggle as the rallying-point of change." He accused the government of using the elections as an excuse to "delay solutions for the workers" while "the Argentine worker wants the elections because he cannot wait with his hunger." Luder then continued: "Peronism is not a democratic or liberal party but the movement of national revolution."

Earlier in the day, Luder promised 10,000 in Concordia that he would ensure a fairer distribution of wealth if he won the election, thus preventing "confrontation between social sectors." Luder also pledged "justice for all -- for the persecuted, for women, for youth." He proposed 90 days' maternity leave and more kindergartens to promote women's rights.

Luder stated he "would pay the foreign debt, but not on the basis of the hunger and sacrifice of the Argentine people." The candidate accused the press of bias against Peronism.

Radical presidential candidate Raul Alfonsin was at the receiving end of verbal attacks by leading Peronists yesterday. Luder's running mate Deolindo Bittel said that "Alfonsin has lost his stirrups (meaning self-control)" and that "the gauchos know that when your stirrups are gone, you'll soon hit the ground." In a reference to Alfonsin's campaign slogan of "now it's Alfonsin's turn (Ahora Alfonsin)", Bittel told Mendoza Peronists: "Now it's Alfonsin, on October 30 it'll be Luder." Bittel also described the Peronists as a centre-left party.

Meanwhile in the Buenos Aires town of Saladillo, birthplace of his Radical rival Alejandro Armendariz, Peronist gubernatorial candidate Herminio Iglesias said "he had declared war on foreigners who want to buy Argentine bastards (mal nacidos) like Raul Alfonsin, who wants to sell us out." Calling Alfonsin the candidate of the process, Iglesias said it was necessary to "unmask him because he preaches social justice to confuse the humble, those who work the most, produce the most and suffer most."

UNIFIED SOCIALISTS JOIN COMMUNIST PARTY SLATE

PY071126 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2018 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The Unified Socialist party (PSU) officially reported today that in Buenos Aires its candidates will join the Communist Party's slate for councilmen. The PSU "has accepted an invitation from the Communist Party." The Communist Party's ballot for the elections is the one bearing number 12.

A communique states that the PSU executive board "has made this decision in compliance with the national committee resolution, which decided to support the Justicialist candidates for the elections to ensure" what is called "the people's 30 October victory."

The communique adds that "an agreement exists between the two groups to support the Luder-Bittel ticket and that this agreement will be based on a program for achieving unity and action at the municipal level."

CGT LABOR GROUPS CONSIDER 'REUNIFICATION'

PY071410 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2226 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Oct (TELAM) -- The General Confederation of Labor-Azopardo Street [CGT-Azopardo] met today to consider its reunification with the General Confederation of Labor of the Argentine Republic [CGT-RA], which is located on Brazil Street. During the meeting, a 5-member commission was appointed to seek the reunification of the two confederations.

The CGT-Azopardo leaders met at the glass workers union precinct from 1700 to shortly before 1900. The entire board of directors participated in the meeting. At the end of the meeting, glass workers leader Jorge Lujan stated that reunifying the two confederations was something they would try to realize as soon as possible. He added that between tonight and tomorrow the commission will arrange talks with the CGT-RA.

'SOBERANIA' SATELLITE STATION DEDICATED

PY111804 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Today we are here again, in Balcarce, ready for another astonishing achievement, the dedication of the terminus of the national communications system via satellite, which will allow us to cover the most distant places within our vast territory through the implementation of this program, known as the Soberania project.

Ladies and gentlemen, we will now listen to (William R. Fitzgerald), president of the Satellite Division of Harris Corporation.

[Begin Fitzgerald recording in English with simultaneous translation into Spanish] Mr Secretary, of Communications, Mr Administrator of ENTEL [National Telecommunications Enterprise], ministers, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: It is a personal privilege and an honor for me to be here today representing the Harris Corporation at such a historically significant event, at this dedication of the national system of communications via satellite, known as the Soberania project. This year of 1983, the year of communications, is the most appropriate time to dedicate and put into service such a technically modern project as Project Soberania. The people of Argentina at all levels should all be proud of this unique technical achievement. Harris Corporation is also proud of its leading role in this event. Harris Corporation would like to compliment the people of ENTEL for their foresight and concern to plan and implement this domsat system, the largest in the world. This system is the largest domestic satellite system in the world. The Dama control system is the most technically modern in existence today. It also incorporates the world's most modern maintenance and control network. Nowhere in the Intelsat body of 107 countries is there one that [words indistinct] or technically better than that of this system.

[Begin Colonel Vicente Cerda Riveros, ENTEL administrator, recording] A total of 33 stationary ground stations with a wide range of capabilities and functions make up this new system. Many of these ground stations have been installed along the border with Chile and are called remote. Other stations, which are called alternative and emergency stations, are operating near the control network terminus. This ensures the continuity of its services in case of saturation or severance of relays. Furthermore, there are two maintenance and control stations which act as regional termini. One of these stations is located in La Rioja, and the other one is located in Comodoro Rivadavia. The system's terminus is here in Balcarce, adjacent to the international station. This terminus controls and operates the national communications system via satellite. To this end, this terminus is equipped with sophisticated equipment for assigning frequencies, reception and transmission of telephone calls, telex, radio, and color television, for remote control and for the maintenance of all other stations within the system. It is also equipped for recording and processing the necessary statistical data. [end recording]

BRIEFS

RADIO LICENSE AWARDED -- Buenos Aires, 22 Sep (DYN) -- The government has awarded a license to the Corporation Radiodifusora Cultural Libres del Sur Sociedad Anonima for setting up and operating a radio station in Chascomus, Buenos Aires Province. The company, made up of Alfredo Bigatti and Adolfo Aidabe, may operate this radio for a 15-year period, with an option to extend the license for another 10 years. [Excerpts] [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1503 GMT 22 Sep 83 PY]

JUSTICIALIST PARTY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED -- The first issue of LA EPOCA newspaper was published on 29 September. According to its director, Silvio Papi, a journalist and Peronist leader, the newspaper is intended to be a mouthpiece of the Justicialist revolution. [Summary] [Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 30 Sep 83 p 12 PY]

'COUP ATMOSPHERE' NOTED; SECURITY FORCES ON ALERT

PY140355 Paris AFP in Spanish 1708 GMT 13 Oct 83

[By David Marquez Carrillo]

[Text] La Paz, 13 Oct (AFP) -- The phantom of a military coup d'etat by discharged military officers has appeared again in Bolivia's heated political atmosphere, threatening to break the 1-year-old democratic process, which was begun after 2 decades of military regimes.

The security services were put on alert for the past 2 nights in view of reports about coup attempts by former military officers linked to former General Luis Garcia Meza's regime (1980-1981).

In a message broadcast over the radio and television network, Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata reasserted that there is a coup atmosphere which is evidenced by the terrorist attacks carried out in the past few days, the repeated number of conspiratorial meetings promoted by retired officers, and by the psychological war of rumors and ultimatums carried out by various civic organizations.

Unofficial sources have stated that Colonels Faustino Rico Toro and Norberto Salomon Soria are among the conspirators. Colonel Rico Toro served as chief of the Army's intelligence service during Garcia Meza's regime and he was discharged from the Army last June for abandoning his post as military attache to South Korea.

In August 1982, Rico Toro publicly demanded that power be handed over to him, arguing that he had the support of the main military garrisons of the country. However, the High Military Command ignored his demand and it named General Guido Vildoso Calderon to replace General Celso Torrello Villa. General Vildoso Calderon was the last military ruler before President Siles Zuazo assumed office.

The interior minister's report was endorsed by the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], which claimed to have concrete evidence of coup attempts.

The official uncertainty grew 2 days ago when troops stationed in the interior of the country were transported and deployed in strategic parts of the El Alto neighborhood in La Paz on the occasion of the Day of the Air Force.

It was also learned that in Cochabamba Department a top military officer attempted to promote a revolt which failed due to the refusal of support by General Alfredo Calvi, commander of the Seventh Army Division.

According to a report in the newspaper HOY of La Paz, Colonel Rico Toro has visited several garrisons in the western part of the country.

Former Colonel Javier Alcoreza Melgarejo, who served as finance minister during Torrello Villa's administration, is reportedly also seeking support within the Armed Forces. Colonel Alcoreza Melgarejo has also been discharged from the Army.

Contrary to the coup plans of hard-line military officers, congressional opposition forces, according to official sources, are promoting a so-called constitutional coup consisting of a motion of censure against President Hernan Siles Zuazo, compelling him to either resign or hold new elections.

The Nationalist Revolutionary Movement and the Nationalist Democratic Action, which are led by former Presidents Victor Paz Estenssoro and Hugo Banzer Suarez, respectively, have expressed their support of a change in government by stating that the present administration has failed and that the presence of the Communist Party in the government threatens an expansion of communism in South America.

Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas Mallo's statement to the effect that no military officer is involved in subversive plans has been the only discordant statement.

Cardenas said that the COB, which reported the coup plans, will have to prove its report. However, I can categorically assert that no military officer on active duty is involved in subversive plans, Cardenas said.

For his part, the interior minister stated that the government will defend the democratic process under the Constitution and will punish those people who attempt to destabilize its institutions.

COB PROTESTS U.S. AMBASSADOR'S STATEMENT

PA131440 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) today accused Edwin Corr, the U.S. ambassador in La Paz, of making a statement insulting to Bolivian dignity in a speech on 10 October. The local papers have published Corr's statement, in which he advises Bolivian politicians to learn to follow the rules of democracy. Observers feel that this is a clear act of interference in Bolivia's domestic affairs.

We reject this attitude because we are not underage, the COB communique adds, recalling elsewhere U.S. support for the military dictatorships that have oppressed Bolivia in the past.

COB REJECTS ANY IMF-IMPOSED ECONOMIC PLAN

PY120145 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] has rejected the economic package that the government is seeking to enact in keeping with the impositions set by the IMF. The COB considers that the package will hurt the interests of a majority sector.

COB general adviser Jose Justiniano warned that if the government adopts the new economic package, workers will take appropriate actions to defend their interests.

[Begin Justiniano recording] We will radically oppose any economic package that should attempt to impose the burden of the crisis on the impoverished sectors, because workers are in no way responsible for the crisis. If, despite this warning, the government decides to adopt the policy imposed by the IMF, the COB and the workers will take strong action to raise and protect the purchasing power of salaries. We will do this because the IMF seeks to safeguard the interests of local and international private banks at the expense of the needs of the starving people. We cannot tolerate that Bolivian workers should always make a sacrifice during times of crisis or prosperity to contribute to the wealth of new financiers and businessmen who enjoy the protection of antipopular governments. We also charge that the government, like all governments that neglect the interests of the people, has designed and enacted measures drafted by its bureaucrats behind the people's back, disregarding the fact that those measures will affect the entire nation, particularly the workers. [end recording]

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SOVIET UNION

PY131755 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 2 Oct 83 p 4

[Text] Santa Cruz -- Bolivia and the USSR today agreed "to continue to try and find the fastest way to implement" a [tin] volatilization plant in Machacamarca, Oruro Department.

This goal was written into the final document signed at the end of the second meeting of the Bolivian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Commercial Cooperation held in the Los Tabijos Hotel last Monday [26 September]. The document was signed by Bolivian Foreign Under Secretary Carlos Rivas Grana and Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Viktor Ivanov [title as published].

According to reports, the Bolivian delegation pointed out that the Machacamarca project needs both financing and a means to guarantee the supply of raw materials for the plant. As to financing, the Soviet delegation expressed a willingness to continue negotiations for the \$70 million needed from their government.

During the 6-day meeting, the Soviet delegation agreed to a Bolivian request to extend the 1976 agreement to supply machinery and equipment (including industrial machinery and equipment) until 1986. It also agreed to an additional request to extend the same agreement beyond 1986 under the same financial terms. Under that agreement, the Bolivian Government expects the Soviet Union to supply equipment and machinery for the Machacamarca project.

Regarding the La Palca volatilization plant, the two countries expressed their satisfaction with the plant operation, and committed themselves to work together in order to solve remaining technical problems as soon as possible. For its part, the Soviet Union requested the Bolivian Mining Corporation to pay its debt to Machinoeksport for installation of the plant.

The delegations, made up of 30 members on the Bolivian side and 25 experts on the Soviet side, noted that Soviet exports to Bolivia have shown a "diminishing trend" lately, and committed themselves to "developing and diversifying trade so that the bilateral balance of payments can be evened up." The two countries also agreed on the need to ensure the supply of spare parts for Soviet equipment and machinery imported by Bolivia, and committed themselves to urging Soviet trade enterprises and Bolivian buyers to see that the problem is overcome in the next 6 months. Bolivia requested information on the possibility of getting equipment and machinery supplies, as well as technological assistance, for mining gold. The USSR promised to study this request.

During the meeting, the Soviet Union also offered to install a tractor assembly plant in Bolivia through arrangements with Bolivian private enterprise. The Rioma Representaciones and the COBOIM companies signed a "preliminary protocol" with Traktoroeksport for the installation of a Soviet tractor assembly plant in Bolivia. They also signed a contract for 100 assembled tractors.

Bolivia also asked for technical assistance so that Soviet hail-control equipment can be put to use in the country, and the Soviet Union promised to provide information and to send experts.

Regarding the possibility of installing trolley-bus lines in Cochabamba and Santa Cruz, the Soviets said that proposals were sent in May and June, but the cities interested in such projects had not yet responded.

The delegations also signed an agreement for the supply of goods [not further identified] over the 1984-86 period. To this effect, Bolivia submitted an "exports offer" which will be studied, the Soviet delegation revealed.

On the question of economic and technical cooperation, the USSR expressed willingness to send missions of experts in geological and mining prospecting, beginning next year. Experts in the area of energy might also be sent in 1984 to prepare pre-feasibility studies. To this end, the Bolivian Government will have to confirm its needs. The Soviet Union also announced its willingness to finance a feasibility study for the installation of a tire manufacturing plant in northern Bolivia. The Bolivian Government will have to forward information on that project.

The AEROFLOT Company was authorized to open offices anywhere in Bolivia, whenever it so decides, under an agreement on civilian air communication to be signed by the two countries in the near future.

On a different matter, the two countries signed an agreement between the Bolivian Central Bank and the USSR Foreign Trade Bank to handle financial obligations stemming from the agreement for the supply of Soviet machinery and equipment to Bolivia.

In the meeting's closing session, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Ivanov stressed the fact that the bilateral agreements were reached in an atmosphere of "understanding and cordiality," and that it only remains for those agreements to be implemented. "The Soviet Union will do its best to fulfill its part in the agreements." Deputy Minister Ivanov further noted that the meeting was all the more important because it was held with a Bolivia that is being governed by a democratic government, and concluded by expressing thanks for the hospitality extended to the Soviet delegation.

Bolivian Foreign Subsecretary Carlos Rivas, in turn, underscored the vital importance of the agreements for Bolivia. "We have negotiated the lowest interest rates for purchases of machinery and equipment, 5 percent and 5.5 percent on transactions by the public sector and the private sector, respectively." He noted the importance of the extended agreement for the supply of Soviet machinery, and the interbank agreement.

TERRORIST ACTIONS REPORTED, CONDEMNED

PY112017 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The terrorist attacks that took place in La Paz yesterday have elicited unanimous condemnation from the citizenry. These vandalistic actions only give rise to general uncertainty and concern. Actions of this kind, whether or not one likes it, disquiet the people. The Bolivian people's peace must not be altered by political trends which are at odds with the freedom set forth in the state's Constitution. Terrorists, at all times and among all peoples, have shed blood, inflicted pain, and caused deaths. Terrorists have launched explosive devices at the homes of both the well-known Bolivian industrialist (Mario Mercado Vaca Guzman), located on the intersection of (14th Street and Caracoto), and the chairman of the National Private Businessmen Confederation, (Fernando Villanes), whose home was also the target of a bomb which, fortunately, did not explode.

The headquarters of the San Andres University Students Federation has also been attacked. The students have reacted against it. (Gustavo Vera), secretary of cultural affairs at San Andres University, said that the attack was perpetrated by elements within the university. He added that the terrorist attack is aimed at destabilizing the democratic process restored on 10 October 1982.

MNR Condemns 'Terrorist Attacks'

PY112022 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The Nationalist Revolutionary Movement [MNR] headed by former President Victor Paz Estenssoro has strongly condemned the terrorist attacks perpetrated yesterday which created anguish among the population. The condemnation was made by Angel Gomez Garcia, MNR deputy chief. He said that the MNR has made a contribution to the restoration of democracy and, therefore, it repudiates vandalistic acts of this nature which have no other purpose than to create tension in the country.

BOLIVIA CONCERNED OVER ARGENTINE NONPAYMENT

PY120135 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Excerpt] During an interview with Panamericana, Finance Minister Fernando Baptista Gumuncio stated that the Bolivian Government is concerned because the Argentine authorities have stopped paying their foreign debt, including their debt with Bolivia for gas purchases. He added that there is great concern because Argentina has suspended the payment of its debt with Bolivia until the elections are over.

TEACHERS REJECT SALARY OFFER; STRIKE CONTINUES

PY120206 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The National Confederation of Bolivian Urban Teachers has rejected a government proposal that foresees a basic salary of 20,000 pesos and a professional bonus of 2,000 pesos. Bolivian teachers will continue their general strike indefinitely until the government improves its proposal.

Labor leader Tito Massera reported that the 20 federations of teachers have rejected the government proposal. Massera also said that the teachers' strike might be solved once the economy minister returns from Cochabamba.

SENATE PRESIDENT COELHO SUFFERS HEART ATTACK

PY140131 Paris AFP in Spanish 0021 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 13 Oct (AFP) -- It was reported here today that Senator Milo Coelho, the 62-year-old president of the Brazilian Senate, was urgently hospitalized this morning after suffering a heart attack plus edema of the lungs.

Coelho, who is being treated in the intensive care ward, is in serious condition, according to doctors.

MANUFACTURED GOODS TO BE TRADED FOR IRANIAN OIL

PY132217 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 12 Oct 83 p 20

[Text] Petrobras President Shigeaki Ueki reported yesterday that Petrobras has signed a contract with Iran for the supply of 45,000 barrels of oil a day starting on 1 November. Brazil will, starting on that date, pay for the oil with manufactured products to be exported by Interbras [Petrobras International Trade Inc.]. Ueki announced that the Brazilian-Iranian exchange will reach \$800 million in 1984, when each country's sales will total \$400 million.

Petrobras Commercial Department Director Carlos Santanna gave assurances that the contracts for the provision of oil in 1984 will have been signed by the end of November.

HAVANA NOTES PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS, LOOTING

PA131410 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Desperate and hungry because of the serious drought that has destroyed the economy in northeastern Brazil, 1,500 peasants looted a fair in the city of Campos Sales, Seara State, taking large amounts of food.

In Sao Benedito, approximately 250 km from the city of Fortaleza, police kept some 1,000 women from seizing food from local shops.

Another 2,500 peasants demonstrated in the Brazilian city of Crato to protest the lack of food and jobs, while in the municipality of (San Antonio de Paracatiacu) water is scarce and contamination has already killed 60 people, mostly children.

BRIEFS

SUPERIOR MILITARY COURT JUSTICE -- Brasilia -- President Joao Figueiredo sent a note to the National Congress yesterday proposing the appointment of General Tulio Chagas Nogueira, presently Army chief of staff, as Superior Military Court justice, to replace General Reynaldo Mello de Almeida, who was retired. [Excerpt] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 1 Oct 83 p 6 PY]

FURTHER REPORTS ON SIXTH NATIONAL PROTEST DRIVE

Carabinero Shot Dead in Santiago

PY131202 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1141 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] A member of the Carabineros was shot dead by four individuals at approximately 0650 this morning at 653 Herrera Street in this capital.

Preliminary reports point out that the Carabinero was on duty at the site when he was attacked by four individuals who fired their guns at him point blank from the front and the back. Once they had finished, the individuals fled from the site taking the Carabinero's gun. Patrols and investigations are currently in force in order to find the murderers. It is expected that the identity of the Carabinero will be released shortly.

Terrorist Command Blamed for Shooting

PY131901 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Excerpt] A terrorist command murdered a member of the Carabineros forces who was guarding a building of [word indistinct].

This crime is similar to the attack against another Carabinero who was also shot dead while he was guarding the residence of Appellate Court Justice (Efraim Anaya). This time the individuals attacked Corporal Juan Caceres Opazo, 31 years old, while he was on duty on Herrera Street.

Violent Incidents in Santiago

PY131620 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Explosive attacks and the setting up of barricades were reported in Santiago last night.

A bomb exploded at 2200 outside the Revenues and License Department of the San Miguel Municipality, completely shattering the windows. The explosive was hurled from the street and the explosion was heard four blocks away.

In addition, groups of persons set up barricades with rocks and fire at different points of Santiago, preventing the normal flow of traffic. These persons stopped cars and demanded money from drivers under the threat of attacking them and damaging the vehicles. The areas where the incidents were most violent were at Grecia Circle, where traffic was prevented from going to Lo Hermida and [name indistinct], on the corners of San Pablo and Teniente Cruz, Ramon Cruz and Rodrigo de Araya, Las Rejas Norte and Embajador Quintana and Departmental and (Los Calladones).

Further Incidents Reported

PY132019 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Two bomb attacks were reported in Santiago in the last few hours, one of them against the San Miguel Municipality building and the other against a house in the Pudahuel District.

At least three terrorists hurled homemade bombs at the facade of the municipality building at the corner of Gran Avenida and Pedro Alarcon; the blast shattered the building's windows and damaged the facade. No casualties were reported.

Also, two criminals riding bicycles hurled bombs at the house at 29 (Isla Decepcion) Street, near the (General Bonilla) traffic circle in Pudahuel. The bombs destroyed the windows of Mr (Jose Tapia Sal's) house and set it on fire; the fire was put out by the owners. Police found one of the bicycles used by the criminals.

Protest Continues on 13 Oct

PY132231 Paris AFP in Spanish 2155 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, 13 Oct (AFP) -- Several violent incidents occurred in Santiago and in several provinces this afternoon when groups of students and people clashed with the militarized Carabineros police in this the last day of the sixth national protest against General Augusto Pinochet's government, according to press reports from [words indistinct].

In the city of Concepcion, 300 km south of Santiago, thousands of students who were occupying the university campus shouted antigovernment slogans while police hurled tear gas bombs and shot pellets at them.

According to medical reports, in this confusing and violent atmosphere, a 19-year old boy was killed with a tear gas bomb and another injured.

Eyewitnesses reported that in Valparaiso port, 150 km northeast of Santiago, groups of students who were fighting against police managed to occupy the precinct of the Catholic University, shouting slogans against the military regime.

In Santiago, students of the Macul campus of the University of Chile who had occupied the university's library also clashed with police forces. Similarly, demonstrators set up barricades along some streets to obstruct traffic.

Protest Death Toll Reaches Five

PY140333 Paris AFP in Spanish 0316 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, 14 Oct (AFP) -- The death toll during the sixth protest drive in Chile rose to five early this morning, according to radio reports.

Two demonstrators died in the Florida District after being shot by police during an antigovernment rally, Radio Chilean of the Santiago Archbishopric reported.

A third victim was killed in the vicinity of the Puente Alto Church, 25 km south of Santiago, the station said.

Earlier, a member of the militarized Carabineros police was machinegunned by an unidentified command, and a 19-year-old student was fatally wounded by a tear gas grenade in Concepcion, according to medical sources.

HAVANA REPORTS ON ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS

PA131545 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The Chilean People's Democratic Movement has urged the opposition to continue the sixth national protest drive, which was launched Tuesday against General Augusto Pinochet's military regime. More than 50,000 people participated Tuesday in a demonstration to show repudiation of the fascist dictatorship. At the end of the demonstration, the police clamped down on the demonstrators, wounding 10 and arresting approximately 100.

Marches and rallies to demand prompt return to democratic rule were also held in Valparaíso, Concepción, Temuco, Puntarenas, and other Chilean cities.

Chilean exiles in Mexico City have called a march to support the protest drive in Chile. The march will begin at the Monument to the Child Heroes and continue to the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City.

Protest Reported Successful

PA131759 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Chilean Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa has admitted in Santiago that about 10 people were wounded and 200 others arrested during the national protest that began on Tuesday to demand the reestablishment of democracy and the resignation of the leader of the regime, Augusto Pinochet.

Silvia Orellana Pino, a 23-year-old mother of two, was seriously wounded in the head. The protest campaign continues to be successfully carried out throughout the country despite the government repression. It will end tomorrow with meetings, rallies, marches, and the honking of horns and banging of pots.

The opposition People's Democratic Movement, which organized the protest, received the support of all the antigovernment sectors except that of the center-rightist Democratic Alliance. The popular mobilization against the Pinochet regime began on Tuesday with acts of sabotage, meetings in the universities, and a rally that was described by the press as the biggest in Chile since 1973. Some sources estimate that more than 100,000 people gathered in O'Higgins Avenue in Santiago.

The national protest to demand the reestablishment of democracy and the resignation of Pinochet is also being staged in Concepción, Valdivia, Valparaíso, Vina del Mar, Temuco, Punta Arenas, Antofagasta, and other Chilean cities.

Further Havana Report

PA140049 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The national protest in Chile will end with an increase in school absenteeism, a work slowdown, a decrease in public transportation service, and other actions. Reports note that 10 people have been wounded and 200 arrested thus far during violent police actions against demonstrators.

At the end of the second day of protests on Wednesday, residents of low-income neighborhoods erected barricades and lit bonfires while demanding a return to democracy and Pinochet's resignation.

Other reports indicate that Jaime Insunza, a leader of the People's Democratic Movement, which organized the protest, has declared that the most recent demonstration has been marked by a high degree of combativeness and great unity, as shown by the diverse groups which have participated in the protest action.

Protests against the Chilean regime started in May and have been held in each subsequent month. The current protest is scheduled to last 3 days. The demonstration that began on 11 October opened with a huge public rally attended by about 200,000 people. Protests are being held in a number of Chilean cities, including Concepcion, Valdivia, Valparaiso, and Vina del Mar.

JUNTA MEMBER CLARIFIES REMARKS ON ELECTIONS

PY132025 Paris AFP in Spanish 0314 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, 12 Oct (AFP) -- Today General Fernando Matthei, commander of the Chilean Air Force (FACH), clarified that he described the legalization of political parties within 2 years and the election of a new congress within 3 years as a possibility and not an obligation.

EL MERCURIO in Thursday's edition quotes General Matthei saying that he does not expect Chile to be a full democracy now, but that it is going in that direction.

General Matthei, who is also a member of the government junta, thus clarified his recent remarks to the French weekly LE POINT which was reprinted by the international press.

General Matthei admitted that he is willing to sit around a negotiating table with a Marxist.

He also disclosed that the FACH proposed to the president the name of Sergio Onofre Jarpa, former ambassador to Argentina, among others, for interior minister.

Matthei said: "I feel that no Chilean believes that we are living in a democracy. If someone believes it, well, we have different concepts. Anything can be labeled a democracy. I believe this one is not." He added: "I also categorically reject that this government can be compared to a fascist dictatorship. Sometimes this government is extremely authoritarian, but never fascist. No ideology of this type is in it."

AD MEMBERS COMMENT ON FUTURE OF DIALOGUE

PY132137 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1946 GMT 13 Oct 83

[By Albino Mallo]

[Excerpt] Santiago, 13 Oct (EFE) -- Today Social Democrat Luis Bossay, member of the opposition Democratic Alliance (AD), said that "the dialogue with the government is finished, and is finished definitely."

Chilean Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa said 2 days ago that the dialogue with politicians had not broken and that it would continue with the AD and the other democratic sectors.

Hugo Zepeda, current AD president and representative of the Republican right coalition, said during an interview with the weekly QUE PASA that "if dialogue is broken, an important door for restoring democracy is closed." Therefore, there are opinions for all tastes from people who must be considered due to the positions they hold.

However, the Catholic Church, which sponsored the three meetings held so far between the government, and the AD, want to continue cooperating, if asked, to negotiate between the parties and get a new rapprochement.

SEGUEL CALLS FOR WORKERS RALLY 27 OCTOBER

PY131908 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1547 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, 13 Oct (EFE) -- Rodolfo Seguel, head of the National Workers Command, announced today that his organization has scheduled a demonstration for 27 October.

Seguel added that he expected that the workers' rally will be supported by the "most powerful labor organizations in the country" for which reason his organization will ask for the appropriate authorization from Santiago's Intendant General Roberto Guillard.

Seguel noted that the purpose of this meeting will be "to assemble all workers delegations, for which reason we do not want any party banners displayed on that day."

Seguel said that his organization would ask for permission to stage the demonstration in Bulnes Square, in front of La Moneda Palace, in downtown Santiago, where a demonstration was held on 11 September marking 10 years of General Augusto Pinochet's military rule.

COURT INDICTS JOURNALIST, FORMER MINISTER

PY120049 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0434 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, 10 Oct (EFE) -- The Court of Appeals confirmed today the indictments of journalist Juan Pablo Cardenas, director of the magazine ANALISIS, and of former Minister Pedro Felipe Ramirez.

The Third Appellate Court upheld Cardenas' indictment on charges of slandering the president of the republic. However, the court dismissed the charges of promoting a labor strike.

Chief Appellate Court Justice Enrique Paillas, who had dissented in Cardenas' indictment, stated that in his article the director of ANALISIS had made a political criticism against the government and expressed his desire for a democratic change.

Regarding Ramirez, who formed part of late President Salvador Allende's cabinet, the appellate court confirmed the indictment charges of promoting the ousting of the government, slanders against General Augusto Pinochet, and a labor strike.

The attorneys of Cardenas and Ramirez will submit tomorrow a petition requesting their release on bail. Cardenas and Ramirez have been in prison for the past 2 weeks. At the same time, Supreme Court magistrate Rafael Retamal has publicly asked the government to annul Decree Law 81 enacted in 1973 which sentences to death exiles who illegally return to the country.

During the swearing-in ceremony of 38 new appellate court attorneys, Judge Retamal said that he had made the petition "to dispel the doubts about judges."

ARGENTINE MIR LEADER KILLED IN SEP SHOOTOUT

PY121608 Paris AFP in Spanish 1329 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 12 Oct (AFP) -- The Chilean police reported today that the important leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) that was killed in September in Santiago, has been identified as 39-year old Argentine citizen Hugo Norberto Ratier Noguera.

Chilean authorities were able to identify Ratier's body after exchanging information with Argentine officials. Moreover, the body was identified by Ratier's widow, Ana Santa Maria who traveled to Santiago for this purpose.

Ratier was one of the leaders in charge of the MIR military structure. He was killed in a shootout with agents of the secret National Intelligence Center which is in charge of investigating the assassination of the late Santiago intendant, General Carol Urzua, and his two bodyguards.

RADICAL PARTY RENEWS NATIONAL LEADERSHIP

PY121418 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 1 Oct 83 p C-3

[Text] During a recent special meeting held in Santiago by the Radical Party's National Council, lawyer Enrique Silva Cimma was elected party president. Silva Cimma announced yesterday that, unlike under the administration of Anselmo Sule, his predecessor, the party will only follow the instructions of the local leadership. The new Radical party president hosted the first press conference held by his party since it was outlawed in 1973.

Moreover, the leader pointed out that his party agrees that the people should voice their displeasure through peaceful protests but that in view of "the high cost of those staged on 11 and 12 August, we are inclined to favor the system of meetings."

Silva said that during the special meeting the top leadership, which he heads, was elected as follows: Patricio Morales Salinas, first vice president; Olaf Liendo Silva, second vice president; Carlos Gonzalez Marquez, secretary general; Gilberto Villablanca Collados, treasurer; Lautaro Ojeda Herrera, deputy secretary general; Cristian Torres Miranda, director of youth affairs; and Anselma Sule Candia, secretary abroad.

On this occasion the supreme tribune, structured as follows, was also elected: Yerko Koscina, president; Carlos Cespedes Toro, and Bernardino Ayala as head members; and Enrique Vergara Betancourt, Julio Carrasco Vasquez and Armando Artigas Pulgar as ordinary members. The political committee consists of: Manuel Rioseco, president; Esteban Leyton, vice president; Placido Contreras, secretary; and Luis Fernando Luengo, Joaquin Morales, Victor Rebolledo, Carlos Guerra, Manuel Ferreira and Clemente Fuentealba.

Silva disclosed that the Radical Party defines itself as an organization which seeks to transform the Chilean capitalist society into a non-Marxist socialist democratic society.

He added that "the secretary abroad will follow the instructions of the local leadership." This statement was made in response to a question posed to him regarding the Radical Party's relationship with other Marxist groups such as the Communist Party and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, with which Anselmo Sule had signed an agreement not long ago.

He added that the local leadership will make the decisions regarding the party's tactics and strategies, its alliance policy and general issues. Silva also pointed out that the party is analyzing the possibility of uniting with Luis Bossay's Social Democratic Party, as well as an invitation by the "socialist bloc," which is of a social democratic nature, to join that group.

BRIEFS

JOINT VENTURE WITH UK -- ASMAR [Naval Docks and Yards] and the Ferranti Company of Great Britain on 27 September signed a partnership contract for the repair, modernization, and construction of a defensive control system. This contract also covers the manufacture of electronic and computer components both for civilian and military use. The signing ceremony was held at ASMAR's offices in Santiago and was presided over by Navy Commander in Chief Admiral Jose Toribio Merino Castro. [Excerpt] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 28 Sep 83 p 12 PY]

JOINT VENTURE WITH SOUTH AFRICA -- Santiago, 18 Sep (EFE) -- The state-owned enterprise ASMAR [Naval Docks and Yards] and the South African company "Sandock Austral" will sign in the next few hours a contract for a joint venture for the construction of a shipyard in the southern city of Punta Arenas. The new corporation will operate under the name of "Cape Horn Limited" ["Cabo de Hornos Limitada"]. In principle, both partners are to supply equal capital for a total of \$13 million. The shipyard will have capabilities for building ships of up to 4,000 metric tons of displacement, 120 m in length, 26 m beam, and 6 m draught. [Excerpts] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0200 GMT 19 Sep 83 PY]

\$837-MILLION TRADE SURPLUS -- Central Bank chairman Hernan Felipe Errazuriz has announced during a press conference that the Chilean trade balance had recorded an \$837-million surplus up to 30 August. Over the first 8 months of 1983, exports totaled \$2,637,000,000 and imports totaled \$1.8 billion, said Errazuriz. [Summary] [Santiago TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 25 Sep 83 p 7 PY]

1983 GOLD, SILVER PRODUCTION -- Santiago, 30 Sep (EFE) -- The Chilean Central Bank today reported that domestic gold production between January and June 1983 totalled 8,669 kg as compared to the 7,967 kg produced in the first half of 1982. Over the same period, silver production totalled 216,804 kg, a 33.4 increase over that of the first half of 1982. Reportedly, the average export prices have gone up 28.3 percent for gold and 70.3 percent for silver. [Text] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1257 GMT 30 Sep 83 PY]

CROPLAND EXPANSION REPORTED -- The Central Bank has reported that the area of land dedicated to yearly crops grew by 22.2 percent this past season. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Oct 83 PY]

FINANCE MINISTER DISCUSSES FOREIGN DEBT

PA101531 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 4 Oct 83 pp 1A, 10C

[Text] Yesterday Colombia announced that it will not renegotiate its foreign debt, but instead will promote a strong short-term program to increase exports and will establish strict controls over compliance with international financial commitments.

Upon his return to the country from the IMF and World Bank assembly, Finance Minister Edgar Gutierrez Castro denied that the government will agree to former President Misael Pastrana Borrero's proposal that the country's foreign debt be renegotiated under favorable conditions before the nation's international reserves are depleted. Instead, the minister said, national producers and merchants must prepare themselves to put up a fight in world trade, acting to compete strongly on world markets, with government support. The minister noted that it is necessary to improve government incentives for exports, and said that by increasing sales abroad, the international reserve situation will improve and the nation's financial situation will be strengthened.

Gutierrez Castro pointed to the possibility that the Municipal Development Institute, Insfopal, may recover the \$25-million credit it lost with the IDE. According to official reports, the loss was caused by inefficiency and bureaucratism, and by allowing the expiration of the terms to obtain the loan, which was to be used for aqueducts and sewer systems in 23 communities. The recovery of the credit will depend on a complete reorganization of Insfopal, the minister noted. The administration is quite interested in providing incentives for economic recovery through moderate international financing, Gutierrez Castro said, opening the doors to the Institute's reorganization.

To avoid similar difficulties, the government created a monitoring unit in the Finance Ministry, which will be responsible for the strict supervision of all international financing operations contracted and executed. The minister, who is mainly responsible for the nation's economy, will not permit Colombia to be discredited abroad due to the inefficiency of some functionaries or to actions not befitting the seriousness that should prevail in these transactions. He also referred to the need to revise the public service tariffs as instrumental in the financing of its supplies, but noted that this should respond to the stability policy in moderate terms that will not raise doubts regarding the program against inflation, and will continue to render good services at reasonable prices.

Tariffs

The government affirmed that public service tariffs should be handled on a par with the other prices of the national economy, that is, with flexibility and moderation.

The minister reiterated that the main characteristic of the government's economic policy is that it is done by stages. He warned against rash measures affecting the consumer, which create inflationary worries that affect economic plans.

The minister said that to have solid institutions in the public service sector it is necessary to have reasonable tariff policies, which will permit these organizations to create the required complementary savings in international financing areas without involving violent readjustments. Gutierrez Castro also referred to the loans recently obtained by Colombia abroad, and said: "We must reopen the locks of international financing under acceptable conditions in the long term, without marring the profile of our foreign debt."

Exports

Likewise, he posed the need to strengthen incentives for Colombian exports, to reopen the doors to our products, and said: "This is, after all, what strengthens our ability to ask for loans." He advised the nation's industries to prepare for competition, pointing out that this element is actually the oxygen of economic development. "We must turn our economy over to the external market, under profitable and attractive conditions for Colombian enterprises," he noted. He said: "We do not want to force sacrifices on Colombian businessmen by imposing charges on them that will in the end affect their solvency."

He pointed out: "We want to create the necessary conditions to turn export into an eminently attractive task for Colombian industry."

ELN SAID RESPONSIBLE FOR CLASH AT UNIVERSITY

PA130325 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 9 Oct 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] Bogota -- Groups from the so-called Army of National Liberation [ELN] were responsible for last Friday's violent disturbances at the National University, in which 11 persons -- among them policemen, students, and journalists -- were injured with firearms, acid, and incendiary bombs. Colonel Jose Luis Vargas Villegas, Bogota's National Police commander, reported that among the 11 persons arrested at the university, 3 are well-known ELN activists.

Col Vargas Villegas identified them as Tarcisio Parra Mora, Humberto Zamora Ocampo, and Argelio Burbano Ortiz. All three have police records at the Military Intelligence Service, the National Police F-2, and the Administrative Department of Security, DAS. Col Vargas Villegas said that four of the seven police officers injured were wounded with submachineguns and revolvers fired by the subversives, who infiltrated the National University to disrupt public order.

Police officers German Cardozo, Pedro Cardenas Garzon, Rodolfo Gomez Ramirez, and Corporal Hector Morales were taken to the Police Clinic, where they are recovering from injuries. Police officer Jorge Barrios and Corporal Segundo Vidal Gonzalez Quiroga were burned with acid, and police officer Fraile Hernandez was hit in the jaw with a rock. Fernando Roa, a reporter for the newspaper EL ESPACIO, told the police that he was wounded by a shot fired from inside the university. Col Vargas Villegas drew attention to the prudence displayed by the police force in countering the attack by the subversives and professional agitators who were infiltrated among the students. Had they not demonstrated such prudence, there could have been many victims. "When the police intervened to prevent the burning of vehicles, they were attacked with firearms of various calibers from inside the university," Col Vargas Villegas said. "In an effort to restore peace and to isolate the troublemakers, the police arrested 11 persons, who were remanded to the authorities. As previously noted, three are members of the ELN." Finally, Col Vargas Villegas said that a powerful bomb was deactivated immediately after it was hurled at a police officer by one of the rioters. Col Vargas Villegas said that the police were not to blame for wounding any of the students, because the disturbances occurred on the university campus and were carried out by rioters at the university.

FOREIGN PUBLIC DEBT REFINANCED IN NEW YORK

PA131515 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Yesterday, Ecuador signed documents in New York refinancing the foreign public debt, establishing a new credit for \$431 million, and maintaining a commercial credit line of \$750 million. The Central Bank announced that the renegotiated foreign public debt amounts to \$1.2 billion, the amount due between November 1982 and December 1983.

A source said that individual contracts were signed simultaneously, directed at renegotiating the private sector's debt, which amounts to \$950 million. It is expected that banks will be disbursing \$50 million of the \$431 million by the end of this month, once legal procedures are completed.

Scored by MPD Leader

PA131645 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Jorge Moreno Ordonez, national deputy director of the Democratic People's Movement [MPD], has stated that the Ecuadoran Government's signing of agreements to refinance the foreign debt and to secure a new loan from U.S. bankers represents a brutal new blow to the national economy and the Ecuadoran people.

[Begin Moreno recording] These agreements serve only to prolong and aggravate the economic crisis. They stop payment of debts due on 31 December 1983 at the expense of new and higher interest rates, which are up to 3 points higher than normal bank interest rates, thus increasing the foreign debt. The state has definitely assumed responsibility for payment of a foreign private debt contracted by the big oligarchy to make juicy revenues. And, as if this were not enough, the state secured a new -- wrongly called fresh -- loan for \$431 million to pay the debt's interest. The Ecuadoran people will never see a penny of this loan. The only thing we will see will be the payment bills, the new obligations that the state has contracted with U.S. banks. [end recording]

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

PA132236 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Defense Minister General Jorge Arciniegas has denied allegations that the human rights of those arrested last week in the mountains of Colope, near Camarones, in Esmeraldas Province, have been violated. Following a 2-hour meeting with President Oswaldo Hurtado, Arciniegas provided information on the type of arms seized from the arrested persons and insisted that they were involved in military training activities.

The minister said: The military has complied with its duty. That institution, he added, due to its structure and orders, does not violate human rights. Military units and commands -- the entire institution -- is fulfilling and will continue to fulfill its mission: to safeguard peace and security throughout the country. Any illegal activity of this sort will be given special attention and legal measures will be applied in strict compliance with the military's mission, he said. Arciniegas added that those arrested were caught in a military-type camp that even had guards. These people were receiving military training, he noted. The minister pointed out that the Defense Ministry has not described the arrested persons as guerrillas, but as armed individuals involved in military activities. The adjective guerrilla was used by the news media, he said.

RADIO ANNOUNCER CENSURED BY GOVERNMENT AGENCY

PY120140 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 8 Oct 83 p 11

[Excerpt] Humberto Rubin, director of Radio Nanduti, may no longer be interviewed by his own radio nor work as an announcer. This is the order Rubin received yesterday from the National Administration for Telecommunications (ANTELCO). According to the popular radio announcer, yesterday he was given notice by ANTELCO's Radio Communications Directorate that he was forbidden from being interviewed by his own radio staff. This time he again received absolutely no explanation about this new decision, Rubin added.

Rubin had chosen to be periodically interviewed by his radio announcers in view of the fact that ANTELCO had banned him from speaking on radio and television.

SUPREME COURT REJECTS JOURNALIST'S WRIT

PY130117 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 12 Oct 83 p 27

[Text] The Supreme Court of Justice has rejected the writ of habeas corpus petition filed in favor of Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle. The Supreme Court stated in its decision that it "cannot review the reasons which prompted the executive branch to arrest the defendant because such a decision is an exclusive attribution of the executive branch under Article 79 of the Constitution."

Further on, the Supreme Court stated that based on the written report submitted by the interior minister charging Gonzalez Delvalle with participating in the events punishable under Article 79 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court rules that the executive branch ordered Gonzalez Delvalle's arrest because it has the constitutional right to arrest people suspected of being involved in events that could provoke or threaten to provoke domestic or foreign commotion.

Our colleague has been detained since 23 September 1983.

Release Demanded by Union

PY121230 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 8 Oct 83 p 11

[Excerpt] The Paraguayan Journalists Union (SPP) held an act of solidarity with Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle, its secretary general, at the ABC COLOR building last night. In a brief message he delivered on the occasion, SPP Under Secretary General Juan Romulo Gauto said that the SPP considers that Delvalle's detention has been an arbitrary action. Gauto also introduced Fernando Cazenave, who spoke on behalf of the SPP executive board. Among other things, Cazenave said that they were expressing their support for Gonzalez Delvalle by "our presence and our solidarity with his cause."

"This is a peaceful act in which we strongly condemn a measure that has infringed upon the invaluable gift of individual freedom and, consequently, upon all the other freedoms that citizens may enjoy," Cazenave said. He also said that "we have again confirmed a sad situation, namely, that a security agency overrules the judicial branch; we were and are still confident that under the judicial branch protection we will be able to exercise the rights to which we are entitled." Cazenave demanded that "Gonzalez Delvalle be released as a person and as a journalist, and that the measures that were taken against him while acting as SPP secretary general be lifted, because such measures hurt the journalist community and each one of its members."

GOVERNMENT CONCERNED OVER PRIESTS' EXTREMISM

PY131617 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The government is concerned over the extremist preaching of some priests. Interior Minister Luis Percovich has stated that some priests have mistaken the Catholic Church's social preaching with extremist preaching. The minister warned that should it be proven that a priest has adopted an attitude not in keeping with the ecclesiastic norms, measures will be taken to correct the situation in agreement with the church.

Minister Percovich made these statements at Government Palace after a meeting with President Belaunde.

SHINING PATH LEADER ALLEGEDLY ARRESTED

PY072315 Paris AFP in Spanish 1622 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Lima, 7 Oct (AFP) -- Julio Cesar Mezzich, military leader of the Peruvian Maoist Shining Path group and Abimael Guzman's right-hand man, was allegedly arrested by members of the investigative police. This information was released today by the leftist newspaper EL DIARIO MARKA of Lima. A similar rumor, which spread throughout the capital a few weeks ago, was dismissed by Interior Minister Luis Percovich, and therefore MARKA's report was met with reservations today in political and media circles.

The newspaper points out that a person who knows Mezzich, who is a physician by profession, saw photographs of Mezzich dressed in blue jeans and a red sweater being almost carried by two policemen into the State Security Police headquarters. After stating that the Shining Path leader looked very thin and weak, the informer said that he found a note marked very confidential which reported Mezzich's arrest in one of the offices of the police headquarters where he was supposed to be meeting with a police authority.

According to information, the note stated that Mezzich had been arrested in early September in a humble house in San Martin de Porres District, on the outskirts of Lima, by a group of detectives headed by Officer Portanova of the state security forces.

Minister Denies Arrest

PY101429 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0311 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Lima, 9 Oct (EFE) -- Interior Minister Luis Percovich Roca has described as "inexact" recent press reports about the arrest of the alleged "number two" leader of the Maoist Shining Path group, Julio Cesar Mezzich, who was allegedly arrested in a Lima suburb.

The fact that the interior minister has told journalists that there is "nothing official" regarding the alleged arrest of the terrorist leader has only generated more speculation about Mezzich's whereabouts.

Havana Cites Arrest Reports

PA122002 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Interior Minister Luis Percovich has stated that reports that Julio Cesar Mezzich, one of the leaders of the Shining Path group, is under arrest are false.

The daily MARKA published a report that several persons had seen Mezzich in the Peruvian antiterrorism department. Sources quoting the daily have said that in the town of Cangallo, in Ayacucho Department, there has been a big clash between Shining Path and police forces.

SHINING PATH ATTACKS LLAUSA, KILLS TWO

PY132028 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0336 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Lima, 12 Oct (EFE) -- Today it was officially reported that six Ayacucho peasants, including three children, were murdered by terrorists a few hours after two policemen of the Republican Guard were killed in Ayacucho.

According to a communique of the emergency zone Military-Political Command, the six persons died during an attack by a command of the Maoist Shining Path group in Llausa, 100 km east of Ayacucho, last Saturday. It was also reported that the terrorists, who numbered about 30, blocked the access roads before violently storming the town.

HAVANA REPORTS COMMUNIST LEADER'S STATEMENTS

Calls for Struggle

PA072321 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Jorge del Prado, secretary general of the Peruvian Communist Party [PCP], has declared that the Peruvian people should prepare for their role in the struggle for power, a process which cannot be decided through elections.

At a news conference in Lima marking the PCP's 55th anniversary, Del Prado referred to an increasing polarization of forces which might lead to some sort of coup d'etat as a means of nullifying the results of the 1985 general elections, should those returns prove unfavorable to the right. Del Prado added that in view of the situation, the people cannot remain indifferent and should, therefore, join forces to promote their unity with the workers, who are the vanguard of the struggle.

Disagrees With Shining Path

PA131650 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Jorge Del Prado, secretary general of the Peruvian Communist Party [PCP], has stated that he does not agree with the methods of armed struggle being used by the Shining Path. Del Prado said that the authorities must surrender Julio Cesar Mezzich, the Shining Path leader who is said to be under arrest, to the courts and that he must receive a fair trial under the law.

(Carlos Tapia), secretary general of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, expressed concern over the large number of people arrested. He said that his concern stems from the fact that the government denies these arrests when it carries them out just to torture the prisoners.

SOVIET ENVOY ON C.A. TURMOIL, U.S. RELATIONS

FL131110 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0505 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- If the threats of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries to attack Mexican oil tankers were to be carried out, a direct UN intervention to send peacekeeping forces into the area would be justified, the Soviet ambassador to Mexico said today.

Rostislav Sergeyev described the threats made by the counterrevolutionaries as modern piracy. He reiterated his country's support for the efforts to achieve peace which the Contadora Group has been making since January, because, he said, it is essential that they receive all the cooperation necessary to fulfill their objectives.

Sergeyev asserted that the situation in Central America stems from the underdevelopment of each country in the area. He termed it a grave and dangerous situation.

He said that the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan implemented an anti-Soviet campaign 30 days ago.

Regarding the disarmament negotiations between his country and the United States, he said that it is time to begin serious talks to avert a nuclear war. He said the Soviet Union would try every way to maintain peace through good relations with North America.

We believe that in the United States they do not understand the need to keep peace in the world, because U.S. representatives refuse to understand that a confrontation would be very dangerous, he asserted.

GUATEMALAN SOLDIERS CROSS BORDER, KILL REFUGEES

PA140240 Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 10 Oct 83 p 17 A

[Article by Juan de Dios Moreno Valle]

[Text] Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, (OEM) -- According to reports which have not yet been fully confirmed, 30 Guatemalan soldiers invaded our territory and shot Guatemalan refugees in the Aquiles Serdan ejido, in Motozintla municipality.

Ruben Hernandez Perez, a member of the ejido's Vigilance Committee, reported that Octavio Gonzalez, Juan Carel, and his 12-year-old daughter were killed. Hernandez Perez added that their hands were cut off before they were shot. The Mexican ejido official also reported that the Guatemalan soldiers were heavily armed.

The Guatemalans Juan Carel, his daughter, and Octavio Gonzalez fled their country because they had received death threats from the Guatemalan National Guard. A large number of Guatemalans cross the border into Mexico each day.

Manuel Robledo, a Guatemalan citizen who claims to be from Zisbac, a village in Huehuetenango Department, said: "Our Guatemalan brothers who have not left the country are dying of hunger." He added that some who tried to escape were shot down outside their homes.

HAVANA ON REACTION TO NICARAGUAN TERRORIST ATTACK

PA132246 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Mexican political parties and senators have condemned the terrorist attack on fuel storage tanks in the Nicaraguan port of Corinto. The eight Mexican political parties expressed their repudiation of the sabotage, and classified it as a criminal action and a contemptible provocation that must not be tolerated.

The parties stressed that one cannot remain indifferent in the face of this show of force by those who also threaten to sink Mexican tankers that supply Nicaragua with oil.

Senator Gonzalo Martinez Corbala said that the Mexican Foreign Relations Secretariat should demand a full investigation of the attack on the Nicaraguan port of Corinto.

CTM DENIES PAN ALLIANCE, SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT

PA130340 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 10 Oct 83 p 23

[Report by Javier Cabrera]

[Excerpts] Culiacan, Sinaloa, 9 Oct -- Fidel Velazquez, secretary general of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, CTM, denied participating in any political negotiations or dealings, saying that the CTM will defend the government and will not make any agreement with the National Action Party, PAN, because it does not wish for a return to the time of General Porfirio Diaz.

Velazquez also said that the CTM upholds the Mexican Revolution and supports Miguel de la Madrid's government and Governor Antonio Toledo Corro. He stated this at the closure of the Ninth Council of the Sinaloa branch of the National Transportation Trade Union, which was inaugurated by Governor Antonio Toledo Corro.

Velazquez asked Sinaloa's CTM members to be self-disciplined in order to help the candidates of the Institutional Revolutionary Party, PRI, achieve victory, and to reject all political dealings and negotiations. He said categorically that no agreement would be reached with PAN. If this party wishes to reach power, it should work at it in the same way the PRI has since its armed movement.

Velazquez said that he is being opportunistic in supporting the Sinaloa state government, but he is acting in line with CTM's belief that only through unity with the government can the country progress. He later said that unity demands reciprocity and a responsible attitude on both sides in order to solve the problems in a framework of justice, freedom, and democracy.

Velazquez added that the CTM will continue strengthening its ties with the government, "and we will try to see that in Sinaloa this unity is transformed into true achievements."

BRIEFS

TANA MEXICAN CHAPTER -- The Mexican chapter of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America, TANA, has been formed in Mexico City. The organization will denounce activities carried out by the United States against the Latin American peoples. Horacio Labastida, former Mexican ambassador to Nicaragua, was appointed president of the chapter. Adriana Lombardo and Fernando Carmona are also on the chapter's board. [Summary] [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 30 Sep 83 pp 1, 10 PA]

DE LA ESPRIELLA, KISSINGER AGREE ON RECOVERY PLAN

PA130426 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 11 Oct 83 pp 1, 18

[Text] After the first series of exchanges and talks between the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America and our country's leaders, Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella and Dr Henry Kissinger, chairman of the commission, yesterday agreed upon a forceful, seven-point program for the economic recovery of Panama.

The program -- which designates Panama as a beneficiary of the Caribbean Basin Initiative, includes provisions for widening the canal at the Culebra Cut, raising the sugar quota for Panama, and fostering visits by U.S. tourists and businessmen to Panama; and contains an emergency program for the creation of jobs -- is presented below in the form agreed upon by President de la Espriella and Dr Kissinger yesterday.

Immediate and Medium-Term Priority Actions for the Economic Recovery of Panama

1. Designation of Panama as a beneficiary of the Caribbean Basin Initiative. Although no effects will be evident for 2 or 3 years, some minor benefits, such as an increase in exports of particular agricultural products, can be anticipated. Support is necessary to facilitate the designation, which will take effect 1 January 1984.

2. Inclusions of Panama in the provisions of Law 96-609 regarding tax deduction benefits for U.S. citizens attending conventions and similar meetings held in Panama. Panama's infrastructure, particularly the new Convention Center, built at a cost of approximately \$30 million with AID and IDB financial assistance, is not being used to its fullest capacity. Hotel occupancy revenues, involving an important job-creating sector, have been lower than operational costs because the country has lost the tourist flow from Central America and the most important South American sources, such as Venezuela, Ecuador, and Colombia.

3. Increase in the sugar export quota from Panama to the United States. The sugar export quota for Panama was set in 1982, and still remains at 81,200 tons. This figure represents a 40-percent reduction when compared to the former annual average of 140,000-150,000 tons. The sugar quota reduction and a price reduction have forced the government to close a sugar mill, leaving approximately 3,000 workers jobless.

In addition, production in the remaining three state-owned sugar mills has been reduced considerably. Current inventories have been valued at approximately \$35 million. Normally, this industry directly employs approximately 20,000 people.

4. Assurance of a sufficient volume of oil from Alaska so that the normal operation of the oil pipeline can be maintained. This pipeline is U.S.-owned and financed, and costs more than \$250 million. Assuring a sufficient volume will require that the Jones Law be extended at least 5 years, and will also require an additional investment of approximately \$100 million for additional installations for oil transshipment. This operation will represent approximately \$60 million in fiscal revenue for Panama in 1983.

5. Approval of funds cover cost overruns, as well as special AID donations for a massive emergency program for the creation of jobs to complement Panama's own programs, for which \$15 million has been allocated in the 1984 budget.

6. Revision of the funds due Panama in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 4C of the Canal Treaties, for expenses not related to the operation and maintenance of the canal. These expenses currently amount to approximately \$27.7 million.

7. Effective, timely support for the project involving widening the Gaillard Cut. Without this project, the efficiency of the canal's service would reach a saturation point by 1990. Panama cannot finance the estimated \$500 million project, and funds cannot be taken from revenues generated by the operation of the canal unless they are completely reimbursed before the year 2000.

The project of widening the cut would generate a considerable number of jobs for Panamanians, ensure efficient operation of the canal beyond the year 2000, and eliminate additional costs resulting from delays which, in 1981, amounted to approximately \$130 million, 50 percent of which was absorbed by the U.S. economy.

Minister Comments on Visit

PA131242 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Interview with Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega, by unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr Minister, did Panama and the United States arrive at a specific agreement regarding the kind of aid that we will receive through the Reagan plan?

[Ortega] I would say that to answer your question within the context of the Reagan plan's objectives, we should have a clear notion of the Kissinger commission's objectives. This commission is seen by President Reagan as a means of supporting the Central American area. The commission has come to Panama and will go to other Central American countries for that purpose, with that objective in mind; but it is not seeking any agreement. It is on a study mission. The commission came to Panama to gather enough material to draft a plan at a later date in Washington, a plan that is coherent and beneficial for the area.

Therefore, I do not think we can refer to an agreement or agreements with the mission led by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. We should refer to proposals presented by the Panamanian Government to achieve more fair treatment, to solve many of our problems with U.S. aid. Therefore, what is important about this is the presence of the commission here and the proposals presented by Panama which, most importantly, resulted in a very professional presentation. Second, it was a presentation based on the country's dignity, based on Panama's wish that its status as a sovereign state be respected.

In this regard, this wish coincided in fact with President De la Espriella's words when he said we are asking, not for gifts, but for the recognition of Panama's right to preserve a peaceful climate. I think the commission was very receptive to this presentation. In addition, very specific aspects were presented and analyzed. I think that they deserve a positive answer from the U.S. Government.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, we understand that one of the requests presented by the Panamanian delegation to the Kissinger Commission dealt with the beginning of a project to enlarge the Culebra Cut. What would be the economic impact of this project on the country?

[Ortega] The Culebra Cut project is important to Panama. It represents an improvement of the canal, a substantial improvement that will increase the number of ships using the canal, because the most critical part of the canal would be enlarged, namely the Culebra Cut. Only one ship can go through it at a time; two average-sized ships cannot go through it at the same time. The idea is to enlarge that cut. This is a project estimated at almost \$600 million. Panama has already suggested the need to carry out an in-depth study of the technical as well as the financial and economic aspects for the Panama Canal Commission. Panama took advantage of the visit by Henry Kissinger, the former secretary of state, to present a pretty complete proposal on this matter. We believe we have contributed to making this a reality.

We also believe that in the case of the plan designed by President Reagan there is a very important matter: The Culebra Cut project represents substantial economic aid that Panama could receive if the United States reaches a decision concerning the feasibility of that project. We believe, for example, that the refinancing of Panama's foreign debt does not involve giving anything to Panama. On the contrary, it involves support for projects that can be substantial, significant, and important, like the Culebra Cut project, especially if they are included within a national development plan that will contribute to the improvement of the canal as well as to Panama as a whole.

Commission Termed 'Skillful Move'

PA132032 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 13 Oct 83 p 7-A

["This Day" column, by Demetrio Olaciregui: "Kissinger"]

[Text] The formation of a Bipartisan Commission to shape a new U.S. policy toward Central America was achieved after months of struggle among Republican and Democratic leaders in the U.S. Congress. This was a skillful move on the part of the Reagan administration, in order to gain time in its warmongering moves in the region.

In Panama, the Kissinger commission -- which entered through the isthmus' open door on its slow information-gathering passage toward Central America -- found a surprising reality. According to the political planners in Washington, the White House did not have any reason to change its relations with the isthmian republic.

The truth is that Panama is maintaining its political stability and is perfecting its process of democratic consolidation. However, due to the unilateral actions of the industrialized nations, mainly the United States and its transnational firms, the country has seen the prices of its export products drop, as well as decreases in the quotas of vital products such as sugar. All of this, in addition to the increased price of fuel, the decrease in tourism, and the decrease in the sale of services that represent an important part of Panama's income, have placed the country at a dangerous level of unemployment and inflation that could compromise its economic security.

In response to this situation, the Panamanian representatives who spoke with Henry Kissinger, chairman of the Bipartisan Commission and former secretary of state, and his illustrious entourage, tried to open Washington's eyes to the real problems the country faces.

The United States, as leader of the Western world and main center of influence in the region, should understand that its paternalistic economic policies and its insistence on prescribing military measures for the region instead of promoting dialogue and negotiation do not forebode a genuine passage toward the solution of the regional crisis.

The effort to find useful information in order to adopt sensible measures is admirable. However, what is needed more than information is a real political will to solve the problems. The celebrated U.S. diplomat is not exactly the U.S. Government's most representative messenger. Kissinger's past, with Vietnam and the dark passages of Watergate, from which he emerged untouched, besides his advice to unpopular regimes, has placed him in an unfavorable position. The Kissinger commission could be another Washington incursion into the region, another commission.

For Panama, the hope that the White House will take Panamanian recommendations seriously will be dissipated only when in the first week of February Kissinger presents his final report. At the same time, the hope will remain alive that Washington will reconsider the return of Panamanian sugar to its former export levels, and that it will -- within the Caribbean Basin Initiative -- open its markets for national products. The U.S. Government holds the solution.

Until now, Central America and Panama have not made statements on the United States' desire for peace because they have no guarantees of dialogue and negotiation. Hopefully the Kissinger commission is not just another ploy to gain political time while the escalation of the U.S. military involvement in Central America continues.

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR UNITY IN FACE OF ELECTIONS

PA121255 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1450 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Speech by Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella to the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives at the Legislative Palace on the occasion of the installation of the 6th period of the Legislative Assembly -- live]

[Excerpts] We are all very well informed regarding the effects of the international situation on our development. Together we have, in a responsible manner, lived through trying periods. However, on the assumption that the future might be even more difficult, we must unite all our efforts and abilities.

This also demands a great amount of responsibility, efficiency, and austerity in the management of public affairs. If we fail to understand this reality, social problems will become more acute daily. Today, these social problems cause fighting among brothers in neighboring regions.

We must outline the responsibilities and burdens that each of us must assume in this time of crisis. We must overcome this crisis together, maintaining solidarity, without sacrificing some to save others or causing more reasons for conflict. To achieve this, we need a broad unity that will help us reach a patriotic agreement based on consultations and mutual concessions among the various productive and political sectors. However, this must be an agreement among those who contribute to the country's advancement and not an agreement among those who want to use the country's resources for their own interests. [applause]

We are determined to hold elections next year that will set an example of honesty and of the broad participation afforded to all political currents. A climate of tolerance and respect is essential for these elections. All Panamanians must be allowed to vote freely, without discrimination or pressures, for the candidate of their choice. The national government and the republic's Defense Forces have given their word to respect the democratic results of the elections and hand over power to those who win it by a majority of votes.

The scheduled electoral campaign coincides with the most difficult stage of the economic crisis plaguing the country, and will take place at a time when the social and political situation in Central America is deteriorating. It will be necessary to prevent tensions and the usual overexcitement of the electoral campaign for polarizing the effects of the crisis, which could lead to a break within the Panamanian family.

We call on the political parties and the media to give a planned, serious, and educational meaning to the electoral campaign, without propitiating polarization that under present circumstances, could lead to confrontation or violence among Panamanians and cause irreparable damage. It is therefore essential that we have clear and certain guarantees that the electoral process will be properly organized and that the elections will be trustworthy, efficient, and honest.

We have projected before the world the image of a peaceful people, tolerant and respectful of the ways of others. Today, more than ever, we need to reaffirm this disposition. Our willingness to engage in dialogue is always directed toward thinking of the homeland first. As long as we maintain that spirit, and as long as private interests or extreme radicalism do not cause us to destroy the equilibrium we have achieved, we will continue being worthy of the homeland bequeathed to us by our forefathers.

Let us render tribute to Omar, recalling what he once told us: Where the fatherland is concerned, no conditions can be imposed. Thank you. [applause]

YA ANALYZES NORIEGA LETTER TO PRESIDENT

PA140147 Panama City YA in Spanish 13 Oct 83 p 14

[Editorial: "General Noriega's Letter"]

[Text] Showing great responsibility and a sincere desire to follow the best democratic path, General Manuel Antonio Noriega has sent a letter to President Ricardo de la Espriella concerning the bill creating the National Defense Forces. In it, he asks the president, before signing the piece of legislation, to analyze those articles which have been repeatedly questioned by Panamanians, who see them as a serious threat to their freedom and a possible instrument of persecution.

As a matter of fact, the wording of the articles leaves much to be desired; as they are, they represent an attempt to limit individual freedom by placing a law in the hands of the National Guard that might be used to violate constitutional rights. The objections to these articles are consistent and come from many quarters. Therefore, these articles should be carefully analyzed and rewritten.

Panamanians have had a number of sad experiences with this sort of thing. One need only recall the Cabinet Decree, which allowed imprisonment and punishment without trial during the years of the dictatorship. Fortunately, this was abolished for the good of all.

The most questioned article is the one which not only allows a guardsman to detain a person without providing an explanation, but permits the punishment of a person if a guardsman simply accuses him of making fun of him or resisting arrest.

It is well known that most Panamanian police records include the charge of "resisting authority," an accusation most often made against those who oppose the regime in power. That is why Gen Noriega's request to President de la Espartero reflects the wish of the majority of Panamanians. A fair revision is inevitable, but it must be undertaken without the prejudice and pressure which characterized the bill's initial passage.

Panama is a country that prides itself on being free and democratic. Its armed forces have become so professional that they collectively represent a valuable institution for the country's development. The letter we have referred to in this editorial is obvious proof that the armed forces truly want to prevent unnecessary conflict, because what our country most desires is harmonious and peaceful coexistence.

POLITICIANS DISCUSS ELECTIONS, DEFENSE LAW

PA080325 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Discussion of Panamanian political situation on "Expectativa" program, hosted by Vilma Ritter and Irene de Delgado, with guests Ricardo Arias Calderon, president of the Christian Democratic Party, PDC; Mario Galindo, member of the political board of the Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement, MOLIRENA; and Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, former adviser to the chief of government on domestic and political affairs -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Ritter] Dr Ricardo Arias Calderon, what elements does the PDC view as necessary for the honesty of the next elections?

[Arias Calderon] For the PDC, General Paredes' withdrawal from the presidential race -- something which was as forcibly imposed as his candidacy -- created the possibility of an honest election in the country. But he who speaks of possibilities does not necessarily speak of realities. For this possibility to become a reality, some additional important developments must come about. I would like to mention three.

First of all, the national government must undergo a series of deep changes and become a truly transitional government, that is, a government clearly aware of its main task -- to hold honest elections and to turn over power to whomever receives a majority of votes. Some measures which the government has adopted and some of the appointments it has made are directed toward this, but, unfortunately, some other measures adopted represent a dividing of -- I was going to say loot, but I should add -- what is left of the loot. I believe that if appointments of the first type continue to be made until a truly transitional government is constituted, that would be a contribution to honest elections.

Regarding the news media: Some things have to be cleared up concerning the ERSA [Renovacion Publishing Company, Inc] newspapers. No one really knows who owns these newspapers, why the state subsidizes them, and why one of the directors holds a military rank. This shady situation implies some sort of tie between what is public and what is clandestine. It links certain state organizations to the electoral campaign since the media have a direct impact on any such event. If we clear up the mystery surrounding the ERSA newspapers, then I believe we would be taking a positive step toward free elections.

[Ritter] Dr Arias Calderon, do you believe that the creation of the Panamanian Defense Forces has any bearing on the commitments accepted by the country in the Torrijos-Carter Treaties?

[Arias Calderon] I believe that the law creating the Defense Forces was a serious mistake. First of all, I object to the way in which the law was presented, approved, and sanctioned. It was done in virtual secrecy. Our current rulers chose to take the arbitrary path of faits accomplis instead of trying to create a consensus for a law of such importance to the armed forces, the country, and its democratization. I believe it was a truly serious mistake committed out of fear. The current rulers -- civilian and military -- fear that in 1984, the democratic opposition will come to power and that following the triumph of the democratic opposition, they will not be able to pass -- pass is too mild a term; impose would be better -- a law that has many negative features. The method used to approve the law is itself a factor which has a seriously negative impact on the country's democratization.

But let's talk about the law itself. I believe that this law contains a number of unconstitutional elements, beginning with its use of terms. The current Constitution clearly states that the title of the public force is to be the National Guard. This is not merely a question of semantics; it has to do with basic respect or disrespect for the current Constitution.

Aside from this, there are a number of articles that seem to transfer privileges to the National Guard that belong to the executive and legislative branches. It grants the National Guard the right to sign and make contracts, to create welfare organizations, and to charter educational organizations. It seems as though the National Guard, through this law, has usurped those rights which the Constitution grants to the executive and legislative branches. Another negative aspect of this law is that the National Guard is granted a series of privileges that run counter to the individual rights of the citizens. I will mention one included in Article 11: The Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama can request information connected with the national defense or the public security from public and private entities, companies, or individuals. In this day and age, what is not related to defense and security?

However, I would not be honest if I did not admit that the law includes aspects that are positive for the professionalism of the National Guard. I will mention three: It clearly establishes the hierarchy within the National Guard. The National Guard was beginning to resemble a political party; it was politicizing itself internally. This law reestablishes the hierarchy, and I believe this is positive.

Also positive is the reestablishment of the criterion for remuneration, promotion, and retirement for National Guard personnel so that they will not be subject to arbitrary action and there will be regularity in a military career.

I am a great believer in education -- professional and, in this case, military -- to improve the functioning of an organization. This new law includes a series of provisions for military and professional education among National Guard personnel. It is a pity these positive aspects were included among provisions that under any light are unconstitutional and not compatible with the functioning of a true democracy.

[Ritter] Mr Galindo, the Panamanian people are currently experiencing moments of great anxiety and uneasiness. Some believe that the political parties, which should be spokesmen for the aspirations and frustrations of the great majorities, are displaying a somewhat irresponsible and opportunistic attitude because they are not voicing the will of the people.

[Galindo] Vilma, first of all I don't share the belief that the political parties, at least the political party of which I am a member and other opposition groups, have assumed an irresponsible and opportunistic attitude. However, I do agree that the Panamanian political parties probably have not faithfully voiced or interpreted the aspirations and concerns of the great national majorities. I think that is an old problem.

[Ritter] Nevertheless, Dr Galindo, I think the parties must adapt themselves to the circumstances. The circumstances which we are experiencing now demand that you take an effective action, a quick action. The lack of action which has been observed in the political parties so far has given grounds for certain speculations that increase the insecurity and emptiness we were discussing a short while ago. For example, we hear speculations that perhaps the elections must be postponed, that the president might be reelected, etc. Meanwhile, the political parties are wasting their time.

[Galindo] Once more I agree with you. I, too, think the political parties must immediately adopt clear, firm, and definite positions. I avail myself of the opportunity to make two important comments regarding the topics you have mentioned: The first is that President Ricardo de la Espriella cannot be reelected because the Constitution clearly forbids this. We hear rumors that the Constitution does not give the president the opportunity for reelection, and certain sectors are making whimsical interpretations due to the fact that he was not elected. The truth is that the Constitution clearly expresses more or less the following: The citizen who, in the absence of a president, occupies the presidency of the republic at any moment during the 3 years prior to the election date cannot be elected president. Mr De la Espriella's situation is clearly summarized in the Constitution; hence, he cannot be reelected unless the Constitution is changed. The Constitution, as it is right now, cannot be amended by any juridical mechanism.

[Ritter] Could we expect a candidate from all the opposition parties?

[Galindo] I think this is the hope. I believe the country needs this type of political solution. I do not dare to make predictions at this moment, but I can tell you that the political party I belong to is making every effort to fulfill this wish. I believe it would be a grave mistake if the opposition parties presented two, three, or four candidates. This would not contribute, in the long run, to achieving an efficient democratization of the country.

[Ritter] Within this process that will lead us to a real democracy, what is the significance of the National Guard's new law -- in your opinion?

[Galindo] Look, I will be frank with you. I still have not studied the Defense Forces' organization law at length. Today at 1100, the opposition political parties will have the first meeting to analyze this document. I do censure in the most emphatic way the method in which this bill was approved -- I would not hesitate in terming it clandestine. It looks as if the bill contained something wicked, something that would not withstand a measured analysis. I do not dare assert that the contents of this law are negative, because I would be lying and indulging in the vice I am criticizing: approving or criticizing something without analyzing it. However, I do believe that the way in which the bill was approved is extremely questionable. I think the country deserved more consideration and a thorough analysis of the law which will bear so much on the country's future. I have only given the law a quick glance and have said so to the persons with whom I am going to meet. Thus, they do not expect any in-depth opinions from me.

Now then, that surface analysis of the law leads me to believe that several of its elements might clash with constitutional norms. I believe that those clashes are precisely a product of the quick and hasty way in which the law was approved.

[Ritter] Dr Escobar, how do you interpret the National Guard's new law? Does it seek a professionalization of the corps and a strengthening of their return to the garrisons or, quite the contrary, does it represent -- and this is what the people ask themselves -- a renewed political role for the corps?

[Escobar] In my opinion, this step taken to create the Defense Forces clearly reveals that the National Guard's real purpose is to limit itself to military functions and assume the responsibility of defending the country and the Panama Canal -- both in the present and future. I think the criticism of the National Guard for this newly approved law is unjustified. What is more, I believe those who should feel most pleased about the existence of this law clearly reveals -- as nothing else has -- that the National Guard is definitely interested in handing over public affairs to the political parties.

The fact that this law was approved reveals that we are near the realization -- possibly in 1984 -- of one of the most important, honest elections in the country. And it reveals that there will be no intervention in these elections. The only participation will be that of the political parties and the government's civil organizations.

I think the National Guard has sent a message to all the people with the creation of this law: The message is. We, the armed forces, definitely want to dedicate our time to our military functions. We wish to gradually assume and improve the responsibility we have for the defense of our country and for the joint defense of the Panama Canal. We want to prepare ourselves for the hour in which our republic has to assume the full defense of the Panama Canal after the year 2000. Likewise, the political problems, the political parties' problems, the public administration problems, and the state's problems should be handled by the civilians and the political parties. This is what the law is telling us.

COURT RULES PRESS LAW ARTICLES UNCONSTITUTIONAL

PA130134 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Oct 83 p 1

[By Wilfi Jimenez]

[Excerpt] Almost 3 years after a suit questioning the constitutionality of Law 67 of 1978, generally known as the press law, was filed, the Supreme Court of Justice ruled last Friday that it was not necessary to submit -- as required by the law -- a fitness certificate [certificado de idoneidad] to work for a newspaper as a columnist, editorialist, or press photographer, or to hold any other job. The Supreme Court also ruled that reporters and commentators who work for radio and television must have license rather than a fitness certificate.

Law 67 was also called the "muzzle law," because it was often used to silence independent newsmen who denounced the government's wrongdoings. In August of 1981 Dr Carlos Bolivar Pedreschi filed a suit in the Supreme Court of Justice, claiming the law was "unconstitutional, absurd, and antidemocratic."

During a long national debate which lasted several years, the law was strongly criticized by outstanding jurists, journalists, professionals of all trades, politicians, and citizens in general.

COSTA RICAVOLIO MEETS WITH NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

PM131052 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 8 Oct 83 p 11

[Gunnar Selgard dispatch: 'Norway Offers Costa Rica Consultative Aid']

[Excerpt] San Jose, 7 Oct -- Norwegian Foreign Minister Sverre Stray yesterday offered Costa Rica a consultative fund totaling \$500,000 during talks with Costa Rica Foreign Minister Fernando Volio.

The fund will be administered by NORAD [Norwegian Overseas Development Agency], and the intention is that Costa Rica will be able to derive benefit from Norwegian expertise in different areas. It was hinted that, if this form of cooperation between the two countries proves to be successful, the fund will be renewed at a later date.

The two foreign ministers also discussed the tense situation in Central America. Volio stressed that Costa Rica fully supports the peace proposal of the Contadora Group (Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia). But he does not think that peace endeavors will be helped by the fact that Nicaragua has now succeeded in adding the situation in Central America to the UN General Assembly agenda. He fears that this could frustrate and delay the peace endeavors.

The two foreign ministers discussed the situation against the background of a deterioration in relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua since Nicaraguan forces bombarded Costa Rican border facilities at the end of last week after anti-Sandinist Nicaraguans had first fired on a border station on the Nicaraguan side. On Wednesday [5 October], Volio protested against the border violation at an OAS meeting in Washington. It is no secret that the Costa Rican foreign minister takes a skeptical view of political developments in Nicaragua and, according to reports received by AFTENPOSTEN this was also apparent during the talks with Stray.

Volio also mentioned the Costa Rican endeavors to bring the parties in conflict in El Salvador to the negotiation table. He does not think that the guerrillas have any chance of winning, and takes the view that there is every reason to expect the situation in El Salvador to remain unchanged for a long time.

HAVANA REVIEWS CONCERN OVER ARDE ACTIVITIES

PA131925 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] AFP has reported in a lengthy dispatch, the great concern that exists in Costa Rica over the presence of the anti-Sandinist Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, whose armed bands are using Costa Rican territory to attack Nicaragua. After stressing that every day more people are expressing concern about this presence, which could endanger Costa Rica's peace and neutrality, AFP recalled that on Tuesday the attorney general ordered an investigation into ARDE's activities.

A few days ago, five deputies sent a letter to the president of the Costa Rican Legislative Assembly charging that the area on the border with Nicaragua has become an important operations base for the anti-Sandinist counterrevolutionaries.

In the letter, which has not been released to the public, the deputies warned that this situation, which they have personally confirmed, clearly contradicts the Costa Rican Government's commitment to maintain a neutral policy regarding the armed conflicts in Central America.

On Sunday, in a paid advertisement published in some San Jose newspapers, the mother of Minister of the Presidency Fernando Berrocal demanded that traitor Eden Pastora, the military leader of the ARDE, stop his adventures against Nicaragua from Costa Rican territory.

EL SALVADOR

VARIOUS LEADERS COMMENT ON KISSINGER VISIT

D'Aubuisson, Duarte Comment

PA131605 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1232 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 13 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Henry Kissinger, who heads the U.S. Commission for Central America, has summarized in two words -- "very useful" -- his tight schedule of consultations with numerous Salvadoran representatives.

Following his meeting with President Magana and General Rafael Flores Lima, under secretary of defense, Kissinger met with the Constituent Assembly president and leader of the rightist Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) [Roberto D'Aubuisson].

Following the meeting, D'Aubuisson said that Kissinger and his commission "are acquiring a real picture of Central America," and that the delegation "is confirming that President Reagan has the support of both parties to find a solution for Central America."

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena and Francisco Jose Guerrero, minister of the presidency and presidential aspirant for the centrist National Conciliation Party in the next elections, both said that during their luncheon with members of the delegation they analyzed ways of strengthening democracy and increasing economic aid, as well as studied the judicial system reforms currently being drafted.

On his part, Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the Christian Democratic Party and presidential aspirant, said that the members of the commission were concerned over the violence in the country, especially after the recent actions carried out by the ultra-rightists. Duarte added that he had pointed out to the commission that "the United States should put more emphasis on democratic solutions for the region."

'Faces Difficult Task'

PA132318 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Politicians, church authorities, intellectuals, government officials, military men, labor leaders, and businessmen have offered their various opinions of the country's situation to the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America headed by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that visited El Salvador. Information gathered from each of those invited to meet with the commission at the President Hotel has confirmed that the commission, with regard to the Salvadoran problem, faces a difficult task in analyzing the complex situation in the country. Sources close to the commission, which left this morning for Guatemala from the Ilopango Military Airport, said the group was briefed on many aspects of the problem.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS FLEE COUNTRY, DEATH SQUADS

PA132309 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Several professors and staff members of the National University have left the country due to recent reports published by a local newspaper in which a so-called Organization of University Workers identified them as members of the Communist Party of El Salvador working under cover in the National University. Several of the officials and instructors felt compelled to leave the country because they fear they may be killed by the death squads that are hunting down anyone who is either pointed out or accused of having communist ideas. Some of those charged have said that, unfortunately, as things now stand, the person is killed before his identity is confirmed and the role he played within one or another political organization is investigated.

ESA BULLETIN DENIES THREATS AGAINST MEDIA

PA130355 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Excerpt] We received a telephone call at our studios this morning. A person claiming to be a member of the Secret Anticommunist Army [ESA] told us that there was a communique for us in the telephone booth located at the corner of 29th Street West and 17th Avenue North.

We are going to read the war bulletin issued by the ESA. However, before beginning to read it, we would like to tell the ESA members that we of the media have indeed received death threats from them -- not just this station, but also YSKL [Radio Cadena YSKL], KT [Radio Cadena Central], YSAX [La Voz Panamericana] and other media, including the newspaper EL MUNDO.

I do not know if there is more than one such organization, but the truth must be told: It is already well known that the media have been threatened and there is conclusive evidence of this.

To satisfy Commander Aquiles Baires, who signed this communique, we are going to read his bulletin. It reads as follows:

War Bulletin From the ESA

At 2200 on 11 October, an ESA unit blew up the San Jose Printing Shop, at the intersection of 3d Street East and 6th Avenue North. The operation was carried out because that printing shop is part of the infrastructure for the Armed Forces of Liberation, FAL, the armed arm of the Communist Party, and has served primarily as a letter drop for Commander (Evertz) and others.

We report to the security agencies that the person in charge of this printing shop is a member of the PCES [Communist Party of El Salvador] and we demand that he be turned over to the military courts.

The ESA also offers the following clarifications:

1. That in previous communiques it expressed its support for freedom of speech as part of the ideological pluralism that is one of the media's basic principles.
2. To Mr Rodolfo Castillo Claramount, we say that attacks on the media are not our style, and that the threats to which he refers were not made. As evidence of this, we have sent a message to the deputies of the Constituent Assembly in which we express our condemnation of this attitude. This man's statement leads us to believe that he is either a genuine madman or a madman from the ERP [People's Revolutionary Army].

3. To Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, the Constituent Assembly president, whose anti-communist position we have always admired, we say that, after reading his statement to the press, we must ask if he has any evidence that the organization to which he refers threatened the media or that it opposes the democratization process. If he does not, then we are very surprised that he is playing the Christian Democrats' game. We will continue to fight the Christian Democrats' game. We will continue to fight today, tomorrow, and always.

[Signed] Commander Aquiles Baires

PEASANTS, SMALL FARMERS OPPOSE AGRARIAN REFORM

PA121719 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY 10 Oct 83 p 61

[Text] Peasants and small farmers have voiced their opposition to the agrarian reform. We have read the statements made by fellow peasants concerning agrarian matters that were published in EL DIARIO DE HOY on 7 September 1983. We agree with the complaints made by these peasants, because we consider them just and because we, too, have been affected by the absurd regulations accompanying this agrarian reform.

We are aware that the income which we derive from small-scale trade and from markets and stores has been reduced since the agrarian dictatorship was imposed upon us. We do not sanction the confiscation of private property without prior payment or indemnification.

Finally, we ask all Salvadorans to join us by expressing their support for the honest peasant movement. More than 600 signatures [names not published].

ARMY CLEANUP OPERATIONS CONTINUE IN MORAZAN

PA132307 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The Armed Forces today are continuing their counterinsurgency operations in Morazan Department for the 2d consecutive day to reestablish order in the northern area of that department. Official reports state that government troops entered the villages of Sociedad and Jocoro on Wednesday to dislodge leftists who have been in the area for the past few weeks. The cleanup operations are aimed at clearing the area of leftists to allow the villagers to return and resume their routine activities. Many residents of Sociedad and Corinto have been living as refugees in San Francisco Gotera. This information was provided by military sources.

VENCEREMO REPORTS FMLN MILITARY ACTIVITIES

Central Front Actions

PA131316 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] According to information received from heroic Guazapa Hill, our companeros are to hit the enemy forces in Calle Nueva, causing more casualties to the dictatorship's puppet troops. According to this report, within the framework of the "Independence, Freedom, and Democracy for El Salvador" campaign, the FMLN forces located in Guazapa have continuously carried out military maneuvers. A list of these operations follows:

On 10 October, Calle Nueva was occupied, in the area between Suchitoto and San Martin at the Milingo turnoff. The demoralized troops of Oneciforo Blandon, the slaughterer of Tenancingo, did not show up. The sector of (La Pedrera) in Calle Nueva was also occupied that day. Heavy fighting with two enemy columns ensued and many casualties were inflicted on the cowardly Blandon's troops.

On 12 October, control was gained over the northern trunk road, between Auilares and Colima. The 4th Infantry Brigade tried to confront our forces, but withdrew demoralized. This action was coordinated with an ambush staged in Calle Nueva near Ichanqueso. Two enemy columns were ambushed as they advanced on foot. The dictatorship's troops sustained 20 casualties after heavy fighting in which grenades and rifles were used.

We repeat: The FMLN forces in Guazapa, the Calle Nueva near Ichanqueso, caused 20 casualties in a successful ambush against two enemy columns. Neto, Miguel, and Raul were in charge of the tactical and operational aspects of this action, which coincides with our forces' virtual cordon around the enemy positions in El Salitra. Commander Misael Gallardo sent us this report from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front on Guazapa Hill.

Casualties Inflicted; POW's Taken

PA140256 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Excerpts] During our current military campaign, we have inflicted a large number of casualties on the dictatorship's troops, who retreat before the people's advance. We have inflicted a great many casualties on the puppet Army of U.S. imperialism. We have also taken more than 150 prisoners of war during this campaign, including Major Napoleon Medina Garay, the butcher of Junquillo, commander of the Cobra Battalion stationed in Cabanas, and a favorite of the U.S. advisers for his dark, genocidal activities. Also among the dozens of prisoners captured in combat by our revolutionary forces is Captain Calvo Alfaro, the commander of Tenancingo. During this campaign, we have seized 369 rifles from the dictatorship's interventionist troops. These 369 rifles are now in the hands of 369 new fighters in our army.

Army Charged With Atrocities

PA140255 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Excerpts] With his Atonal and Cazadores Battalions, Colonel Calixto has been patrolling areas close to the villages of (Transito), San Rafael Oriente, and San Jorge. These battalions have moved in a genocidal patrol to the cantons of (Las Moritas), (Zambana), Candelaria, San Julian, (Joya de Ventura), and El Jocote Dulce. It has been reported to us that Colonel Calixto, with the Atonal and Cazadores Battalions, have murdered six people and tortured numerous peasants in Candelaria and San Julian.

In addition, the genocidal forces have stolen foodstuffs and mistreated Candelaria and [words indistinct] residents. [Words indistinct] who has fled the combat zones with his battalion, leaving dead and wounded behind, poses as a courageous man attacking our people's women and children in this area of Usulután Department.

FMLN Takes Ozatlan Village

PA140326 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] The FMLN has taken Ozatlan village, only 17 km from Usulután. In Ozatlan, our revolutionary army recovered 30 rifles, more than 10,000 rounds of ammunition for those rifles, 10 hand grenades, 60 uniforms, and other war materiel from the dictatorship's forces. In Ozatlan, our revolutionary fighters held an important meeting with the local residents, delivered the FMLN's message to the people, and explained the basic reasons for our struggle.

In addition, as part of our sabotage plans against the dictatorship's war economy, our revolutionary forces destroyed an energy substation while the enemy's troops were engaged on the Usulután cotton cooperative. As a result of these actions in Usulután Department, our revolutionary army inflicted a large number of casualties on both the enemy garrison and its reinforcements.

This report was sent from Ozatlan by Commanders Chano Guevara, Arnulfo Morales, and Ramon Arce. In this manner, despite the concentration of enemy forces in the eastern part of El Salvador, and in the face of numerous special battalions deployed there, the FMLN has defeated the antinational forces, the forces of the oligarchy.

FARABUNDO MARTI ON ACTIONS, MESSAGE TO U.S.

Cuscatlan Towns Occupied

PA131354 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Martí in Spanish to EL Salvador 0100 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Attention: We have additional information from Cuscatlan Department. Revolutionary military units from the Alejandro Solano Battalion, the people's army forces and the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, this morning occupied Tenancingo, (Ajuluco), and La Isla, all of them in Cuscatlan Department. We repeat: At 0630 this morning, units of the Alejandro Solano Battalion seized the town of Tenancingo and the cantons of (Ajuluco) and La Isla, in Cuscatlan Department. The paramilitary units in these cantons fled, and we recovered one rifle. The paramilitary units in these cantons, which were seized this morning by units of the Alejandro Solano Battalion in Cuscatlan, scattered and we recovered a Czechoslovak rifle, charger clips for G-3 rifles, and a large amount of ammunition. After the paramilitary units fled, our people's army held various political activities with the (?townspeople).

Victories on Central Front

PA132126 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Martí in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Our forces on the Modesto Ramirez Central Front have been dealing significant blows and defeats to the genocidal dictatorship's Army since 10 October. We took control of the Troncal del Norte Highway between Aguilares and [words indistinct]. The enemy did not have the nerve to even approach the area.

Miningo Canton, on the Calle Nueva Road leading to Suchitoto, has been occupied by our forces without incident. In La Pedrera Canton, also in Suchitoto jurisdiction, intense fighting is currently underway and we are inflicting many casualties on the enemy. On Tuesday, 11 October, our guerrilla units forced an enemy company to flee in disarray from the El Aceituno and Calle Nueva crossroad leading to Suchitoto.

Message to North Carolina Trainers

PA131940 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT
13 Oct 83

[Text] Attention military trainers from North Carolina, pay very close attention: Only the feathers remain from the original Atlacatl Battalion. More members of the Atlacatl Battalion have fallen in our country's east, in an area south of Sesori, San Miguel Department. One of the dead is an officer who was trained by Reagan's military advisers.

We repeat: Pay close attention, North Carolina military trainers: One of the officers trained by Reagan's military advisers has fallen south of Sesori, San Miguel Department. He was a member of the decimated Atlacatl Battalion.

HAVANA ON FMLN OCCUPATION OF TENANCINGO

PA131725 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] FMLN guerrillas have once again occupied Tenancingo and the villages of Ajuluco and La Isla in Cuscatlan Department. According to Radio Farabundo Marti, Tenancingo had been devastated by indiscriminate bombing by the Salvadoran Air Force.

Other insurgent groups ambushed the army in La Bermuda canton and occupied the town of Nueva Guadalupe, San Miguel Department. Military sources refused to comment on the loss of Nueva Guadalupe, but they announced that the Atlacatl Battalion has been deployed to northern San Miguel.

The Salvadoran Army high command reported that about 5,000 soldiers, supported by the Air Force, are trying to locate guerrilla positions in Usulután and San Miguel, where the rebel forces have held four other towns since Tuesday.

The Anticommunist Brigade paramilitary group has taken credit for the incendiary attack against an important printing house in San Salvador and threatened to kill workers of four radio stations and an evening newspaper if they air or publish proletarian or union news.

GUATEMALA

KISSINGER ARRIVES; ANDRADE ADDRESSES GROUP

PA131638 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1617 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Report by Carlos Monroy]

[Excerpt] Attention listeners of Emisoras Unidas: Henry Kissinger did not arrive last night or at dawn today, as had been announced. He arrived at La Aurora International Airport at 0830.

He immediately went to the National Palace, where he met with Chief of State General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores for a few minutes.

Subsequently, Kissinger and the members of the commission he heads went to the palace's banquet room, where they are currently meeting with Foreign Minister Luis Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran. This meeting is also being attended by the government, public finance, and economy ministers, as well as deputy ministers.

In a speech addressed to Kissinger and the Bipartisan Commission, the foreign minister said that Guatemala is seriously concerned about Costa Rica because it is a country without an army and has the possibility of problems on its border that could result in destabilization. He noted that Guatemala considers economic assistance for Costa Rica is essential, and that somehow an effort must be made to seek measures to protect the territorial integrity of that country.

He also said that Guatemala has repeatedly expressed its commitment to and solidarity with the Salvadoran people and government. We feel that the Salvadoran Government is making an effort to establish democracy, and to the extent this effort advances positively and political solutions are found for its internal problems, there will be peace in that country, Andrade Diaz-Duran concluded.

Meets Mejia, Officials

PA140251 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Excerpts] During a press conference, Henry Kissinger, chairman of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, said that his talks with the Guatemalan Government were frank and broad. Kissinger is visiting Guatemala today amid heavy security measures that include bullet-proof vehicles for him and his commission and a group of security agents outnumbering the staff of the hotel where the commission is staying.

This morning Kissinger held a work session with General Oscar Mejia, Guatemalan head of state, Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran, Guatemalan foreign minister, General Hector Mario Lopez Fuentes, chief of the Army General Staff, and high ranking economic authorities. The economy, financing for development programs, and economic reactivation were discussed during the meeting.

The second meeting with Kissinger covered national and international security and was attended by General Mejia Vicores, General Lopez Fuentes, Deputy Government Minister Aroldo Cabrera Enriquez, and other high-ranking military officers making up the so-called Commanders Council.

This afternoon members of the Kissinger commission met with Guatemalan delegations to discuss economic, social, and labor matters. A meeting was also held with high-ranking Catholic Church leaders Monsignors Eduardo Fuentes and Jose Ramiro Pellecer. Msgr Pellecer is acting vicar of the Guatemalan Archbishopric. The round of talks with a meeting with leaders of regional organizations headquartered in Guatemala, (Raul Sierra Franco), secretary general of the Secretariat of Central American Economic Integration, SIECA, and (Mario Gomez), executive secretary of the Central American Monetary Council, during which subregional matters were discussed.

Political matters were discussed directly by Kissinger and other members of his commission with the participation of (Luis Arturo Archila, president of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, and other professionals. The commission also met with representatives of 35 committees planning to register political parties and participate in the upcoming elections. The visit ended with a reception offered by Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran.

Foreign Minister on Talks

PA131836 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The Kissinger commission arrived in Guatemala City at 0800, an hour late. Shortly afterwards, the members of the commission met with Guatemalan chief of state Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores.

Afterwards, at approximately 0900, the Kissinger commission was received in the reception room of the National Palace by a Guatemalan special commission composed of the foreign, finance, economy, and government ministers and the Army chief of staff. Our reporters say this meeting is still going on.

It has been said that the Guatemalan Government is not asking for anything. The chief of state did not make any requests, and Foreign Minister Andrade has said: All we are doing is answering their questions.

Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran was briefly interviewed when he stepped out of the reception room and said: We are asking nothing from the U.S. commission. All we are doing is answering its questions about economic, social, and political matters.

After meeting with Mr Henry Kissinger, the foreign minister said the national constituent assembly will be installed on 15 September of next year, just as established in the electoral timetable prepared during the Rios Montt administration.

This is a source of relief to many politicians, who can't wait to return to power. This decision means the government is disposed to respect all the points of the electoral timetable set out in agreement with all the country's politicians.

Democratic Alliance Addresses Kissinger

PA132245 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Leopoldo Urrutia, secretary general of the Democratic Alliance, today addressed a public letter to Henry Kissinger. In the letter he tells Kissinger that his visit to our country is occurring at an important moment. He also acknowledges the fact that Kissinger has been appointed by Reagan to head a bipartisan commission and that, within a relatively short time, the former secretary of state will design a more permanent policy with long- and medium-term measures to guide U.S. economic, political, and social relations with Central America. This, Urrutia notes further, reveals the importance this area of the world has acquired for the United States.

Urrutia adds that the commission's visit demonstrates a new emphasis by the Reagan administration in the face of a lack of national consensus on its Central American policy.

However, the letter adds, the commission will have to subject its own recommendations to various analyses before it can become official U.S. Government policy. Besides, Urrutia says, any new effort to interpret the Central American reality must take two fundamental factors into consideration. These are the structural and circumstantial [coyuntural] factors.

Democratic Alliance informs Kissinger that the problems currently affecting Central America are complex and both deserve and demand an in-depth analysis and unprecedented efforts, because the current state of events is the result of specific realities in the interplay of the social, political, and economic forces active in the area.

For this reason, the letter addressed to Kissinger asserts, the commission must study our own reality rather than base its conclusions on the Republican Party's current position.

Finally, Democratic Alliance says that the Bipartisan Commission must support Central America in situations of tension. It must also support the initiatives and efforts made by third parties interested in detente and peace in the area, encouraging the ideological pluralism which must prevail in a free and democratic society. This discourages the tendency to ignore the political-social handling of the situation (?when considering) the current Central American crisis.

The letter concludes by reminding Kissinger and his commission that our people's peace, democracy, and social progress depend in part on a correct and impartial understanding of our national reality, and that they, the commission members, must fight to help Central America.

PNR Communique on Visit

PA131539 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] In a communique issued today, the National Renovating Party, PNR, said it appreciates the U.S. Government's efforts to promote the economic recovery of Central America. However, any plan will be ineffective if it does not go beyond mere economic revitalization to include measures allowing democracy through free elections. The Caribbean Basin plan should not be viewed as a model of strategic planning, but as an answer to our countries' real needs, the PNR pointed out.

The PNR said the efforts of the Bipartisan Commission headed by Kissinger deserve full support, and that although they are not aimed at solving our economic problems, they can be of some help if they promote economic development plans and are not merely limited to the incentive of new export markets.

The PNR urged the Kissinger commission to learn about our priority social needs, which are affected by an economic imbalance and a lack of political activity in Guatemala.

Finally, the PNR said the Bipartisan Commission must show good will toward the Central American nations and try to overcome the paternalistic attitude that is harming our country.

Station Comment on Visit

PA131959 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] As is only natural, international attention is focused on the tour of Central America that the U.S. Government commission headed by Henry Kissinger, Nixon's controversial former secretary of state, is making. This sagacious and cynical political figure of Jewish-German origin, former protege of magnate Rockefeller and right hand of former President Richard Nixon, who was dishonorably removed from his high office, has often been compared with Metternich, the sinister Austrian statesman who revised the map of Europe within autocratic molds following the great revolutionary commotion created by Napoleon.

Logically, Kissinger's visit has elicited wide comment. In Panama, President de la Espriella said: We know we need help and we will welcome aid as long as inequities are not imposed and no attempts are made against the sovereign rights of our peoples.

In our country, political sources have said that the military government should give publicity to the views presented to Kissinger as the basis for negotiation, lest his visit to Guatemala be viewed not as a joint effort in the search for a solution to the Central American crisis, but as the presence of a proconsul who has come to prepare the last details of an arrangement already imposed by Washington.

For his part, Kissinger himself has warned that his only mission is to study and collect information about the current situation in the area.

Naturally, it is childish to assume that it is possible to obtain an objective and thorough vision of our nations' complex problems in the course of quick 1-day visits to each country. As for our country and government, they must maintain national sovereignty at any cost. They must also demand talks on a level of equality and mutual respect, without under any circumstances letting us be dragged into the position of playing satellite to obscure foreign interests.

Student Group Protests Visit

PA140210 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] The Guatemalan Association of University Students, AEU, protested Henry Kissinger's arrival in Guatemala by boycotting classes today. The Oliverio Castaneda de Leon Association of University Students agreed to suspend all academic and administrative activities at the University of San Carlos as a sign of protest against Kissinger's trip to Guatemala. They hung a black wreath on the access gates to the university campus. The university students used expressions of mourning over the visit to Guatemala by Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of state and chairman of President Reagan's National Bipartisan Commission on Central America.

The AEU has described Henry Kissinger as the messenger of death. They added that Guatemala mourns today because the country's soil was trodded upon by the messenger of death responsible for thousands upon thousands of lives lost in Vietnam and the U.S. Army's brutal massacre of that brave brother country. The AEU added that these incidents are still fresh in the minds of civilized peoples. Many Chilean patriots died during the terrible repression of 1973 when this contemptible diplomat directed the coup d'etat from the United States that overthrew the popular and constitutional government of the Latin American martyr Salvador Allende.

The communique concludes by stating that the Guatemalan students feel insulted and strongly protest the offense inherent in the arrival of Henry Kissinger, the messenger of death. It is obvious that his visit will serve to provide Guatemala with more weapons and, as of this tragic day for the country, the repression against the popular and democratic sectors of the country will grow. Therefore, a suspension of academic and administrative activities at the University of San Carlos was declared as a way to protest Kissinger's visit to the country.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON BELIZE, OAS ADMISSION

Acting Deputy Minister Moreira

PA080043 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 7 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] Colonel Carlos Moreira Lopez, acting deputy foreign minister, told the press yesterday that Guatemala will oppose Belize's admission to the OAS until the dispute with Great Britain is settled.

Moreira added, however, that the Guatemalan Government would sponsor Belize's admission to the OAS once all outstanding problems are resolved.

Col Moreira explained that while Belize has not joined the OAS, that organization did issue an invitation to it through its premier, George Price, to attend an upcoming meeting on nuclear energy as an observer.

The deputy foreign minister stressed that Guatemala's differences are with Great Britain and not with Belize.

Moreira added that Guatemala has and continues to oppose Belize's admission to the OAS. Moreira explained that the Guatemalan Government has never said that negotiations are underway with Belize. On the contrary, he noted, the Guatemalan Government has always maintained that Great Britain must be our negotiating partner in any talks on the solution of this problem.

Belize's independence is not recognized because it was granted unilaterally in a manner which ignored Guatemala's rights. Negotiations simply cannot be conducted with someone whose existence has not been recognized.

There Is a Tacit International Recognition

Moreira said that the OAS invitation to Belize to participate in one of its meetings is tantamount to recognizing Belize as a state. Moreira further noted that OAS member states are also part of the UN, which has already granted Belize full status.

Deputy Foreign Minister Fahsen

PA140138 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] A ranking official from the Foreign Ministry has questioned statements made by Carl Rogers, the Belizean deputy prime minister, at the UN General Assembly yesterday to the effect that Guatemala has no justified claims to that territory.

Federico Fahsen, Guatemala's deputy foreign minister, insists that his country is still involved in a dispute with the United Kingdom over Belize.

[Begin recording] [Fahsen] Were one to analyze the Guatemalan claims made prior to 1859, followed by the signing of the 1859 Treaty, and the reappearance of the controversy in the 1940's and its continued prominence since that time, one would become aware of all the judicial and historical arguments that support our claims. This is also reflected in the fact that Great Britain has always negotiated with Guatemala on this issue. Had there been no reason for them, no negotiations would have taken place. In this instance, I believe that the deputy prime minister is putting on a show, using the United Nations as a sounding board in order to get some relief from his many domestic pressures.

[Unidentified reporter] Does Guatemala plan to maintain its claim until positive results are achieved?

[Fahsen] Guatemala insists on the need to negotiate an end to its controversy with Great Britain. Our foreign minister said this during his speech at the United Nations; this has always been our official stand. [end recording]

HONDURASPAZ BARNICA ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PA102239 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1940 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Speech delivered by Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica at the 38th UN General Assembly Session -- live]

[Text] Mr President, Mr Secretary General, Messrs Representatives: First of all, Mr President, on behalf of the peoples and Government of Honduras, I wish to express our congratulations at your election as president of the current period of sessions of the United Nations. This constitutes recognition of your personal virtues and of your country, Panama, which has successfully waged a persevering struggle for genuine independence and legitimate sovereignty in this century. It is now receiving testimony of the repeated sympathy of the conscience of the world, which, at this universal forum, expresses the will of its nations to work for peace and international security.

I also wish to express the Honduran Government's recognition of the arduous, discreet, and effective work done by Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general, in the performance of his delicate functions. In addition, I would like to express our satisfaction at seeing the independence of St Christopher-Nevis and its inclusion as a member of this world organization, extending hearty congratulations from the government that I represent.

Mr President, the general debate in this 38th period of sessions of the General Assembly is about to conclude. The list of topics for discussion is eloquent proof of the complexity of the international relations of our times. These relations take place in a world whose greatest contradiction is seen in the contrast between the facts attesting to close interdependence and the facts demonstrating the existence of confrontations of all kinds. Without doubt, humanity in our era is writing one of the most decisive chapters in its history. This chapter deals with strengthening the new nationalities following decolonization processes, with efforts to create a just international economic order and to put an end to the arms buildup, with renewed interest in promoting and defending human rights, with the emergence of localized conflicts, with sources of energy and with technological advances, all of which underscore the intensity of the changes that we are experiencing and which lay the foundations for the world of tomorrow.

Governments, peoples, and international organizations are flooded with unsatisfied demands, fruitless dogma, and the uncontrolled acceleration of developments. When this happens, we lose the ability to wield a constructive influence on the direction of change, and conflicts then replace harmony. Hence, our best efforts should be exhausted to ensure that all of us -- governments, peoples, and international organizations -- contribute, with clear and historic vision, to the creation of a promising future founded on the values of peace, liberty, and justice. The task we are facing seems virtually impossible to achieve at the moment, when we are faced with a panorama that is shaken by countless conflicts and terrible differences of opinion, some of which currently affect only specific regions but are capable of producing general conflagrations that can cause the greatest possible sorrow.

It is in those regions that are shaken by the tragedy of raging war, where reason has been abandoned in favor of force, that we must urgently undertake, with an honest desire to effect conciliation and with a genuine political commitment, the difficult but important task of building peace, strengthening liberty, and realizing efforts to secure economic development and social change.

This involves the recognition of and participation in a world that is divided for all, to paraphrase the moving words of a magnificent Honduran poet -- a world of East and West, of North and South, of opulence and poverty, of weak and strong states, of the industrialized and those with rudimentary economies, of rebellious and docile nations. It involves a world in which a struggle is being waged between liberty and despotism, between weapons and ideas, between justice and arbitrariness, between totalitarianism and the high value of human dignity.

It is as if we hope to put together the pieces of a puzzle of a world that is divided by controversies and differences, adding piece to piece and thus creating areas of peace, giving sense to the very existence of the various nations, removing them from the polarization that is destroying us and that separates us from the middle ground where understandings may be attained.

The clear, historic vision of a new and revitalized world reflected the thinking of Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova when he said upon assuming office that Central America should be an area characterized by peaceful coexistence in which peoples and leaders establish and maintain understanding through edifying dialogue; an area of peace that is not tormented by the warlike effects of polarizing confrontations.

Mr President, if I note differences at this forum, it is because certain interested voices, which have been manifested here for some time, seek to turn this General Assembly into a tribunal of debate and polemics, making defiant statements and premeditatively seeking to continue confusing international public opinion. In this manner, they continue to show disrespect for reality and facts, trying to divert world attention from the internal problems of their countries resulting from the undemocratic policy of their governments, which is contrary to the true self-determination of their peoples through the free expression of popular sovereignty. Nonetheless, Mr President, I come before this assembly primarily to reiterate on behalf of my government a categorical message in favor of a dynamic, pluralist, and participative democracy, in favor of peace to facilitate the socioeconomic development of the people, and in favor of permanent and constructive dialogue among the five countries of the Central American region.

Central America is shaken by confrontation. Bitter and disparate battles are being waged in that region -- a rebellion against authoritarianism, equality confronting exploitation, autonomy confronting subjugation. Interests alien to our unique historical characteristics are intervening in a ruthless bid for domination in seeking to impose regimes contrary to the humanism that nurtures the democratic tradition of the Central American peoples. We are fully conscious of the obstacles that confront us, of the threats to the ideals which we defend. We are equally sure that we will not hesitate to defend these ideals, but we firmly believe that for all the countries of Central America without exception there will be neither national or international recovery if the benefits of peace -- a peace predicated on the premise that slavery of any man is unacceptable, a peace built on the conviction that no country should try to dominate another country, a peace founded on the recognition that the interests of each state are best served within a system of regional cooperation -- are disavowed or destroyed. Based on the objective of making Central America an area of peace, the Honduran Government proposed a regional peace plan that had two essential aspects: First, the problems of Central America range from the political, economic, and social origins of the crisis to the military and security factors that give it its current somber connotations. Therefore, an international solution to the problems of the area is required.

Second, the problems confronting Central America are interrelated at the national, bilateral, and multilateral levels. Hence, the Honduran Government calls for a regional solution to these problems. Consequently, from the very beginning Honduras has maintained a steadfast willingness to achieve multilateral commitments which entail general disarmament in the region, an end to the illegal arms trafficking, and the withdrawal of foreign military or other types of advisers who tend to distort the true identity of each nation. So that this will have a permanent and effective result, my government has also proposed agreement on mechanisms of international control and supervision to verify the fulfillment of agreements concluded with sincerity and good faith.

So that these commitments will engender reciprocal confidence and the climate of democratic stability to which we aspire, they must necessarily be strengthened at the same time by a dialogue that promotes processes of internal reconciliation in the search for democratic and pluralist institutions in those countries plagued by deep divisions and bloody antagonisms.

The history and dynamics of the societies of Central America also illustrate the need to develop our economies based on a social objective complemented by international cooperation, devoid of speculative egotism, and nurtured by solidary interdependence.

The pluralist and participative development of societies in Central America is a condition for regional peace. These are the bases of our international position regarding the Central American situation. But it is also necessary to note the obstacles that impede our obtaining the desired objectives and to clarify the distortions with which insidious backyard neighbors have tried to obscure our good intentions. The Central American peoples, particularly the Honduran Government and peoples, aspire to consolidate peace, to promote socioeconomic development, and to realize the fundamental premises that the human being is the supreme end of the society and state and that the dignity of the human being is inviolable. All these objectives constitute our civic heritage within a framework of political, economic, and social democracy. This is what Honduras seeks to consolidate and strengthen with the cooperation of our neighbors interested in similar values and ideals. However, the progressive radicalization of the Nicaraguan Government blocks the attainment of these objectives, causing evident effects at the international level that obstruct the maintenance of peace and security in Central America. The imposition of a strongly authoritarian system in Nicaragua has hindered the realization of the original revolutionary plan and provoked resistance and rebellion, pitting Nicaraguans against Nicaraguans in Nicaraguan territory. The ideological and armed confrontation that is taking place in that country and its repercussions in neighboring nations seriously harm intraregional relations, with the risk of grave consequences if they are not reversed in time through dialogue conducive to attaining the democratic system for which the Nicaraguans fought. That is what Central America clamors for in the face of a revolution of unfulfilled promises. The substitution of a totalitarian, expansionist, aggressive regime for dynastic tyranny has resulted in the militarization of Nicaraguan society, with two ominous outcomes for peaceful coexistence in that strategic part of the American continent: First the disruption of the military balance in the region, and second the violation of security norms by resorting to extraregional and extracontinental alliances, thus placing the crisis in the framework of global confrontation, heightening and complicating the drama that afflicts Central America. Nicaragua is characterized by shameful foreign occupation with the complicity of its current leaders, which has created an extracontinental enclave that runs counter to the national identity of the Nicaraguan people.

In view of that reality, in September of this year the Honduran president addressed the heads of state and government of friendly countries, reiterating his desire for peace based on the concrete proposals that he presented in his initiatives within the framework of the efforts of the Contadora Group and within the confines of limitations on military spending and troop strength. I can state that my government, President Suazo Cordova said, will remain intent on seeking peaceful solutions to the critical regional situation. Despite the climate of international tension confronting Central America, we have not increased military spending during the past 2 years and will maintain military expenditures at the same level in the coming year. In addition, my government has decided not to increase the troop strength of our Armed Forces, because we do not pursue hegemony in Central America, and our greatest desire is to live in peace and freedom.

Consistent with the concepts expressed by the Honduran president, the measures which my government has been obliged to adopt have been limited to those strictly necessary to defend the country in accordance with the right of every sovereign state to protect itself when threatened.

Mr President, in the diplomatic field my country has continued to work tirelessly and unceasingly to secure a peaceful global and regional solution through the simultaneous discussion of the various problems affecting Central America. Our principal task within the framework of the actions of the Contadora Group has been to establish the bases for peace in the area.

In a note to the presidents of the Contadora Group countries dated 29 September, the Honduran president, expressing approval of the Document of Objectives agreed to by the foreign ministers, which contains the points of the Honduran peace proposal of 23 March 1982, stated that that document can help promote a global and regional solution that follows the diplomatic path as long as its terms of reference are based on a firm political will. With that viewpoint in mind, he added, my government cannot but reaffirm its fervent desire to achieve a responsible understanding in favor of peace, democracy, security, and cooperation for development in Central America in accordance with the purposes expressed in the document approved in Panama on 19 September.

In contrast to the Honduran attitude, Nicaragua has assumed a position that is not at all constructive, because it wants to set aside for later discussion matters of basic significance for the present and future of Central America, seeking in this way to first satisfy those conditions that are to its exclusive and unilateral benefit. By deferring from simultaneous discussion of political and security topics, such as democracy and arms buildup, the Nicaraguan Government has not only distorted the regional prerequisites to a global solution, but openly defies the expectations and hopes that form the basis of the diplomatic agreements promoted by the Contadora Group. This attitude shows defiance that will have both known and unforeseeable consequences.

The Nicaraguan Government requested the inclusion of the Central American topic on the agenda of this General Assembly. The request to bring such a topic before the UN forum for debate obstructs the peace efforts which the Central American countries have entrusted to the Contadora Group and moves consideration of the problems of the area to an extracontinental context, placing it within the framework of the East-West conflict, with the obvious intention of polarizing and universalizing the crisis that torments Central America.

These facts should move the universal conscience to reflection. We cannot allow to pass unnoticed the conduct of those in Central America who proclaim that they are going to regionalize the armed struggle and those who attempt to internationalize a local conflict to place it within the context of a hegemonic conflict, thus violating the territorial integrity of the states to conceal the reality of the dramatic internal crisis which they themselves have created.

The Nicaraguan Government systematically refuses to participate in a comprehensive program of disarmament and does not permit its citizens to express their will, aspirations, and ideals. It comes before this forum, forged to achieve ecumenical understanding, to give free rein to the language of violence which it sponsors in practice from its own territory, in open transgression of the commitments it acquired as fundamental pillars of a revolutionary process that has been betrayed. It underhandedly promotes actions to destroy democratic, pluralist, neighboring countries whose systems are based on popular sovereignty. Those who engage in this type of dangerous provocative conduct are offending the lofty ideal of those seeking a lasting peace for Central America, and defying and thwarting the generous proposals inspired by the efforts of the Contadora Group. In this regard, we have the examples of open intervention in El Salvador, the attempts to destabilize the democratic governments in Honduras and Costa Rica, the alarming increase in the Armed Forces of the Nicaraguan regime, and the declarations of the commanders that rule Nicaragua.

They have stated the following: Our armies are prepared to cross the borders of Honduras and Costa Rica. El Salvador is our shield. We will spread the war from Guatemala to Panama. We will support guerrilla movements organized in Honduras.

What is more, the Nicaraguan foreign minister told Panamanian newspapers that if a peaceful solution to the conflict is not found, his government has but to declare war on Honduras. He made this statement on 9 September of this year, when the nine foreign ministers deliberated and subsequently adopted the Document of Objectives as the basis of future negotiations to achieve a solid and lasting peace.

All this signifies an intolerable preface to warlike aggression and a flagrant violation of the principles upheld by the international community which form the basis of the legal and political system of the United Nations, including the responsibility incumbent upon each state to refrain from resorting to threats or the use of force.

Central America does not need words or actions that further exacerbate tensions or fratricidal struggles. Rather, the area now needs peace more than ever to extinguish the flames of war. It needs to replace controversy with dialogue and confrontation with negotiation. We have seen enough suffering and bloodshed, enough persecution and ostracism. The holocaust of the 100,000 Central Americans who have died in the past 5 years, the plight of the 500,000 displaced by internal strife, the painful situation of the 60,000 refugees -- all this demands urgent action and timely rectification to end the tragedy of deep chasms and anguish.

Despite the threats to peace and regional security expressed by the Nicaraguan Government; despite its offensive, dogmatic, provocative attitude; despite its attempts to regionalize and internationalize the conflict, Honduras solemnly declares its commitment to a general agreement based on peace, democracy, security, and cooperation among the Central American countries.

Mr President, foreign policy as projected in the Central American region cannot be indifferent to the tragic conflicts in other regions, which are shaking the collective conscience of our world today. In this respect, we condemn the illegal occupation by foreign troops of the territories of Afghanistan and Kampuchea and the recent invasion of Chad by the bandits of the fifth horseman of the terrorist Apocalypse. With the same firmness, my government repudiates the policy of discrimination and racial persecution typified by apartheid in South Africa. It is also unfortunate that the government of that country, by refusing to grant independence to Namibia, continues to violate the right of the Namibian people to choose their own destiny.

Regarding the Middle East, the merciless rending of Lebanon, the right of the peoples of Palestine to form their own autonomous state, and the need on the part of Israel for secure borders are issues that demand constant dedication to the search for peaceful agreements that will facilitate an atmosphere of harmony and stable coexistence. The Honduran Government expresses its wish that prudence and sense will prevail to allow the achievement of the desired solutions. My government also expresses its total identification with a just and negotiated solution to the South Atlantic conflict, and reiterates its support of the Argentine Republic's claims of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, and maintains that to this end, it is indispensable that good faith prevail in international relations.

Mr President, the Honduran Government desires in particular to express to this UN General Assembly its indignation at and energetic repudiation of the frightful killing of 269 innocent persons as a result of the downing of the South Korean commercial airliner. This criminal act by the Soviet Union, unprecedented in the history of civil aviation, has elicited international repudiation and shows the extremes of the totalitarian regimes in despising human life and disrespecting the most elemental rules of civilized coexistence. To the sufferings of South Korea must be added the terrorist attack launched yesterday that took the lives of ranking South Korean dignitaries and which deserves the condemnation and repudiation of the free, humanistic countries of the world. [Words indistinct] the principles of nonintervention in the affairs of other states, of the free determination of peoples, the Honduran Government believes that these principles can under no circumstances be used to prevent the international community from taking note of and repudiating the violations of human rights that are systematically engaged in by various countries. In this regard, I reiterate with satisfaction the Honduran Government's observance of the defense and promotion of the rights inherent to the dignity of man. A reliable testimony of this principle of conduct is the effort to perfect the judiciary system in order to protect such rights, and the recent creation by the Honduran Congress of a parliamentary multiparty commission charged with safeguarding the effective application of constitutional guarantees.

Mr President, although it is true that the world panorama has a somber outlook, the existence and effective functioning of this organization will continue to provide hope and encouragement for all mankind. The future of the planet lies in our hands. We all share the responsibility, individually and as a whole, to secure for future generations a life of peace based on justice and nurtured by the pure air of freedom. With this conviction, we believe it is the duty of each state to faithfully subject its international conduct to the obligations imposed on mankind in the universal declaration of 1948 drafted on the ashes of the second conflagration of the present century. All men are born free and equal with respect to dignity and rights. Endowed as they are with conscience and reason, they should act fraternally toward one another. Thank you very much, Mr President. [applause]

Opposes UN Nicaragua Debate

PA121552 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Speaking at a news conference yesterday, Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica asked the Contadora Group to take measures that will force the Sandinists to think carefully. He declared that a UN debate on Central America would mean satisfying a purely Nicaraguan whim.

At a press conference following his speech to the UN General Assembly, Paz Barnica summarized his address in general terms and said that he now expects the Contadora Group to call a meeting between the Contadora and Central American foreign ministers.

He referred to the Contadora Group's considerable prestige and moral authority and expressed his confidence that it will take steps to stop Nicaragua's obstructionist activities. Paz accused Nicaragua of impeding the peace efforts being made within a democratic, Latin American framework.

When asked about U.S. military aid to Honduras, Paz Barnica replied that the Honduran defense system serves as a deterrent to aggression. He noted that it includes only 18,000 men as compared to Nicaragua's 129,000. He said that in addition to this force, Nicaragua has 17,000 foreigners, including military advisers and other personnel, on its territory.

Paz Barnica reaffirmed both the willingness of the Roberto Suazo Cordova government to work for peace and its decision not to resort to force against its neighbors unless necessary for legitimate self-defense.

Paz Barnica accorded great importance to the regional tour currently being made by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. He believes that the Kissinger commission, by calling for increased investment, will be attacking the root cause of violence.

Paz Barnica's speech at the UN General Assembly opened this week's debate on Central America. Representatives from all countries in the region, with the exception of Costa Rica, have already spoken at the General Assembly. Costa Rica is scheduled to speak on Friday.

Paz Barnica was asked what the Honduran attitude would be were Nicaragua's call for a debate on Central America to be approved. The Honduran foreign secretary chose not to give a specific answer, but merely said that matters will be faced as they come up.

GENERAL ALVAREZ ON REBELS, NICARAGUA, U.S. AID

PA101657 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Interview with General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, commander of the Honduran Armed Forces, in Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova's office in La Paz "over the weekend," by Gustavo Rubi -- recorded]

[Text] [Rubi] Is there a [word indistinct] of power?

[Alvarez] There is a division of power like in any republican and representative system. There are the judicial, legislative, and executive branches. Those are the only three branches of government in the country.

[Rubi] What about the reports that you are the one who rules in the country?

[Alvarez] I get tired of repeating this. I will repeat it again: There are three branches of government. The Armed Forces are subordinate to the executive branch, which is headed by the president of the republic, who is the commander in chief of the Armed Forces. He gives me the orders.

[Rubi] General, it seems there is still a campaign against the country abroad.

[Alvarez] You know that the communists have a worldwide press structure, and there is no doubt that this big and powerful machinery is opposed to Honduras.

[Rubi] Do you have any comment about the president's recent remarks regarding Ahuas Tara II?

[Alvarez] Well, I think even though they were strongly worded, they were necessary. The Honduran people should not be mistaken. They must see reality through the statements of their president.

[Rubi] Has the guerrilla group in Olancho been eliminated?

[Alvarez] Yes, definitely.

[Rubi] It has also been said that the U.S. Green Berets who are participating in Ahuas Tara II took part in that operation.

[Alvarez] No way. The only U.S. helicopters that flew over that zone were the ones going to the Mosquitia to carry supplies as part of the plan to help the population and refugees in the Mosquitia region. They cooperate in the transportation of supplies. The Olancho operation against the guerrilla was completely and exclusively carried out by Honduran forces.

[Rubi] Do you have any comment about recent remarks by Daniel [as heard] Ortega about entering Honduran territory in pursuit of counterrevolutionaries?

[Alvarez] They will do so at their own risk. We have a constitutional duty. No one can violate our country's territory. Therefore, we will repel any such action in the measure and with the force that is reasonably necessary.

[Rubi] It seems that in recent days there have been a number of border incidents.

[Alvarez] No, there have really been only a few.

[Rubi] What about the one in Trojes?

[Alvarez] Yes, but there have been few incidents compared with recent times.

[Rubi] It is said there is a military triangle among Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala to fight subversion in Central America.

[Alvarez] There is no military triangle. If Central America decided to establish a mutual defense against communist aggression, it would be through CONDECA [Central American Defense Council], which is an organization that is part of the inter-American system. It was legally established more than 14 years ago. Therefore, there is no triangle. However, there is contact, a permanent relationship, because we logically exchange information and talk about the problem of a common enemy of all the Central American democracies.

[Rubi] We have asked the president this same question, which he answered. It is said abroad that there is U.S. penetration in the country, and that the country has been turned over to the North Americans.

[Alvarez] That is false. The fact that the North Americans have come to help us train our people because it is cheaper here does not mean the country is occupied. Honduras has not lost its sovereignty and its government has not lost its rights or the control of the country. The North Americans are here under regulations that are imposed by our system and laws, which they are respecting.

[Rubi] Are there plans to train soldiers of other countries besides those of El Salvador at the CREMS [Regional Military Training and Security Center]?

[Alvarez] Yes. You must know that Congress authorized the training of troops of friendly countries of the region. We hope that perhaps Peru, Venezuela, and Guatemala will soon send troops.

[Rubi] Do you have any message for the Honduran people?

[Alvarez] The important thing is that the people should have confidence in their president and the Armed Forces. Our only desire is to protect our country and to guarantee its peace and tranquillity so it can develop and so each Honduran can achieve the aspirations that he legitimately and reasonably has a right to.

Those are the objectives that guide the president and the Armed Forces. The people should have confidence and join us in this struggle, which belongs to everyone. If we lack unity, we will gradually be defeated. If we are united, they cannot penetrate us and we will achieve victory.

[Rubi] What is your view of the president's statement about desiring more Ahuas Taras in Honduras?

[Alvarez] I agree with what he said because that would help improve the training of our military institution at low cost.

[Rubi] Are the U.S. soldiers undertaking civic action programs?

[Alvarez] This shows that the focus of the maneuvers is not only military, but humanitarian as well. This is greatly needed by our country. This shows that the North Americans are the same as us, as humanitarian and as understanding of human problems as the Hondurans are.

[Rubi] Will the modern hospital named after Roberto Suazo Cordova in Comayagua definitely be donated to the Honduran Army?

[Alvarez] There are plans for this, but nothing definite yet. I hope we can achieve this.

[Rubi] In addition to achieving the training of the troops, what other effects will Ahuas Tara II have, not only on the Army but also on the country?

[Alvarez] It will leave behind infrastructure projects. You know they are preparing the airport. It is true that it has a military application, but it also has a commercial application because exports can be flown out of the country through those airstrips. Exports of melons and other fruits can be flown to the international market through them. They will also improve roads and undertake sanitation projects such as wells and latrines. There are a number of things that are beneficial and permanent.

[Rubi] The behavior of the U.S. soldiers in Comayagua has been harshly criticized.

[Alvarez] No, that is not true. Soldiers all over the world are rowdy, have a good time, and have a few drinks. This is common whether they have green eyes or are white or brown. They are the same. However, you can confirm in that zone, mainly in Comayagua, that crime and public order problems have not really increased. The number of soldiers in the streets has increased, but there is no such criticism. The communists use any situation. They would be very happy if there were Cuban and Soviet soldiers here. They would be very happy then.

[Rubi] Do you see sociopolitical improvement in strife-torn Central America?

[Alvarez] Perhaps there is an improvement in the defensive capacity, but in the sense of the Marxist aggression I don't see an improvement. As long as there is no real change in Nicaragua in the path toward democracy, the problem will continue. It will continue to threaten and harm Central America.

[Rubi] What do you or the Honduran Army expect from Mr Kissinger's visit?

[Alvarez] Well, above all we hope for understanding, that they will listen to us and bear in mind what we have to say. We hope this patience in listening to us and the understanding that I'm sure exists will be immediately translated into specific plans to guarantee the economic and social development of Central America and security against the communist aggression.

PAZ BARNICA MEETING WITH UK'S HOWE NOTED

PA110108 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 5 Oct 83 p 11

[Communique issued by the Press and Information Office of the Honduran Foreign Affairs Secretariat in Tegucigalpa on 4 October 1983]

[Excerpt] British Foreign Affairs Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe met with Honduran Foreign Secretary Dr Edgardo Paz Barnica. They discussed the Central American crisis, Honduras' position on the regional situation, and bilateral cooperation on economic and social development. "The London government shares the objectives pursued by the Honduran government and the Contadora Group in the search for peace in Central America," Sir Geoffrey Howe told the Honduran foreign secretary.

The British secretary of foreign affairs is also a member of the Privy Council to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II; has been minister of state, Department of Trade, minister for consumer affairs, and up to June 1983, when he assumed his current post, acted as chancellor of the Exchequer in Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government.

The foremost British diplomat referred to the excellent relations between Honduras and England and voiced his concern over President Roberto Suazo Cordova's health, expressing satisfaction with the recovery of the Honduran head of state. He also expressed his government's acknowledgment of Honduras' support and understanding on the issue of Belize's independence, and declared that the solution of Central America's problems requires substantial economic aid in addition to cooperation on security matters. He noted that this must be clearly understood by both the American countries and their European allies so that they may contribute to the achievement of a peaceful solution. He also declared that his meeting with Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica was of great value, "because the more we talk with Central American leaders, the better we understand the problems there."

Other British Foreign Office officials who attended the luncheon held in honor of the Honduran foreign secretary noted that England fully supports the democratic change that has taken place in Honduras and the leadership role that that country and the Contadora Group have assumed in the search for peace in the convulsed Central American area, where there should be representative governments arising from free and duly guaranteed political processes.

The Honduran foreign secretary paid a working visit to England 2-4 October, during which he made a statement for the international news agencies and held a news conference in which the most important British media participated.

Edgardo Dumas Rodriguez, the Honduran ambassador to that European country, who organized and coordinated the ranking Honduran official's visit, held a reception for Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica at his residence that was attended by distinguished British Government officials, including the secretary of foreign affairs, and members of the diplomatic corps accredited in England. A significant number of Latin American ambassadors also attended, including the diplomatic representatives of the four Contadora Group nations and the ambassadors of the Central American nations to the United Kingdom, as did directors and representatives of renowned press organizations and other international institutions with offices in London, and Honduran residents of the British capital.

NICARAGUAN CHARGE OVER DOWNED PLANE DENIED

PA131710 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 6 Oct 83 p 4

[Communique issued by the Directorate of International Information in Tegucigalpa on 5 October 1983]

[Text] It is completely false that a DC-3 plane, which the Nicaraguan regime claims to have downed in Matagalpa, took off from a Honduran airstrip, as reported by the propaganda apparatus of that neighboring country.

The leaders of the Managua military regime refuse to accept the fact that they are dealing with a domestic insurgency, and are trying to confuse public opinion to make people believe the domestic struggle that government is carrying out against its own citizens is an international conspiracy.

The Sandinist leaders recently have been doing everything possible to sabotage the Contadora Group peace efforts, as was shown by the Nicaraguan insistence that the United Nations discuss the Central American issue. This is an action that violates previous agreements that we would not resort to such actions until Latin American efforts ended.

This new propaganda offensive, nurtured with false stories, intends to convince the international community that Nicaragua is the victim of a systematic attack originated abroad.

However, the truth is very well known throughout the world, and it is very significant that many West European countries that used to support Sandinism are now beginning to change their position in the face of the fact that the Nicaraguan regime is deliberately trying to impose, through violence, its political model on the other Central American countries.

POLICE FIND NICARAGUAN MONEY IN REBEL HIDEOUT

PA082023 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1711 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Choluteca (Honduras), 8 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- One policeman and one guerrilla were killed last night in a clash in the township of Monjaras, 60 km east of this city of Choluteca, in the department by the same name in southern Honduras.

The 1 and 1/2 hour exchange of fire between the police and rebels resulted in the death of Mauro Ostilio Melendiz Lopez, a secret police agent, and guerrilla Jose Leon Herrera Sanchez.

In a sudden move which left police agents stunned and stupefied, another guerrilla shot his way out of a house with automatic rifle fire and managed to escape toward the nearby sugarcane field. Olga Esperanza and Maria Emilia Diaz, two sisters, were wounded by rebel fire which hit their home.

After entering the guerrilla hideout the police found 3,500 Nicaraguan cordobas in cash, fragmentation grenades, ammunition of various calibers, and a .38 caliber revolver.

The police attempted to arrest the guerrillas, who numbered nine according to reports, but that effort failed when the subversives decided to shoot their way out.

The police said they are searching for the remainder of the group using helicopter gunships. They expect to capture them alive and "learn what sort of connection they might have with the Nicaraguan Government in view of the amount of Nicaraguan money found."

NICARAGUA

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CORINTO FUEL DEPOT ATTACK

Protest To U.S. Congress

PA131405 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The U.S. Government and the CIA were held responsible for the attack on diesel oil tanks in Corinto in a declaration approved yesterday by the State Council which is to be sent to the U.S. Congress.

The declaration condemns the air raids from Honduras and Costa Rica, using CIA-supplied planes to drop bombs on civilian targets such as the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport, schools, and residences.

The State Council asserts to the U.S. Congress that the U.S. Government is also responsible for the simultaneous infantry and artillery attacks on our border posts at El Espino in the north and Penas Blancas in the south.

Henry Ruiz on Consequences

PA131935 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The planning minister, Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, has admitted that the fire in the Corinto fuel storage area has caused grave economic damage. He accused U.S. imperialism of being the sole culprit in this tragedy. The revolutionary leader visited the site of the tragedy yesterday to determine the extent of the damage.

Commander Ruiz stated that this new action by the counterrevolution will make the people understand the new austerity measures to be decreed by the Government of National Reconstruction. Referring to the effects of this terrorist action on our national economy, Commander Henry Ruiz said the following:

[Begin Ruiz recording] First of all, the fuel is essential for the country. The country has a level of reserves which allows us to maintain a normal economy. We cannot even guess how much this investment will cost us. These purchases can only be made with foreign exchange, and we are short of foreign exchange. This will force us to make budget cuts, and we will possibly have to ration fuel. It is difficult to replace this fuel, because this reserve had been refined. In addition, we have to purchase other products which do not result from the complete processing of Venezuelan crude oil. This also affects the central fuel reserves.

We will not say this is a new phase. The new phase started a long time ago when the air raids started, with the complex maneuvers that an air raid involves. This includes deploying a regular or irregular army and the means to organize this kind of combat. We have to realize this and admit that this is no longer a dirty undeclared war. It is a filthy war. You have to use the most debasing adjectives to describe this kind of dirty war.

It is also known that the counterrevolution has been unable to carry out the war against the revolution according to U.S. plans. They have even been forced to replace their commanding officers. This is an actual aggression by the United States, this is not an aggression by the counterrevolution, or by Fierro 'El Suicida.' This is not the case.

[Adolfo Calero] Portocarrero -- whom everybody knows was a CIA agent -- is the present military and political leader of those forces. Therefore, what they now have is a few local and national commanders with foreigners and CIA officials as leaders. This can be truthfully termed a real aggression by the United States. This is perhaps the only way to describe it, despite the fact that some holitos [Nicaraguans of Indian origin] may have been aboard that boat. [not further identified] They all act the same.... [end recording]

Diplomats Visit Site

PA132312 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Report by Freddy Lopez]

[Excerpt] A group of diplomats accredited to our country arrived in Corinto at 1100 to view the destruction caused by the terrorist actions of U.S. imperialism. They visited the pier where several oil tanks burned for more than 36 hours, causing a general state of alarm.

Ambassadors and charges d'affaires from Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Venezuela, Argentina, Colombia, Poland, and Ecuador, as well as the PLO's representative, were among the diplomats who toured the area to see firsthand the economic destruction caused by the counterrevolutionaries.

International Aid Requested

PA131850 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The Nicaraguan Government issued a call to the international community yesterday through the National Emergency Committee for Disasters [Comite Nacional de Emergencia Contra Desastre] to confront the grave situation resulting from the counterrevolutionary attack on Corinto port. The Emergency Committee, which was reconvened yesterday, is made up of representatives from various sectors and institutions in the country in order to channel the assistance received from national and international organizations.

Domestic Trade Minister Dionisio Marenco, a member of the Emergency Committee, said Nicaragua should prepare to face a transition to a war economy. He added that life in the country will change, as we will have to live under a war economy in view of the attacks the country now faces.

Marenco said that as a result of the attack on Corinto, the unloading of ships bringing raw materials to produce cooking oil and soap will be delayed, which will have an effect on supplies.

Guerrilla Commander Dora Maria Tellez, who represents the FSLN on the committee, said the CIA directs the war against Nicaragua and is adopting a new style. She added that such imperialist attacks are a new phase of large-scale terrorism against our people.

USSR Donates Medicine

PA132249 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The USSR has dispatched a ship with 10,000 tons of medicine for the Nicaraguan people and government. Sources in the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry have reported that the ship should arrive in Corinto within the next few days. The medicine was donated to treat the population affected by the criminal counterrevolutionary attack on Corinto, which started a fire that produced enormous economic losses.

The Cuban Government sent us 10,000 tons of fire-extinguishing foam yesterday.

In this way, through their generous assistance, these countries are confirming their solidarity with and friendship toward the Sandinist people's revolution at a very difficult time for us.

MOTLEY TO ARRIVE FOR 'OBSERVATION VISIT'

PA131350 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Langhorne Motley, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, will arrive in the country this morning for an observation visit, according to a Foreign Ministry report. Motley will arrive at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport in a military airplane from Belize. He will be met by Foreign Ministry officials, U.S. Ambassador Anthony Quainton, and Sandinist leaders, particularly Government Junta Coordinator Commander Daniel Ortega.

It was reported that during the meeting, Commander Ortega will discuss the anti-Nicaraguan aggression being promoted by the Reagan administration and reiterate the Nicaraguan Government's willingness to establish a dialogue with the United States.

Motley has also scheduled a meeting with Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto. His private agenda includes a series of talks with political leaders, the church leadership, and representatives of the private sector. Motley will leave Managua Saturday following the arrival of the bipartisan commission led by Henry Kissinger.

PLANE CREW ALLEGES CIA INVOLVEMENT IN FDN

PA121413 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 7 Oct 83 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Somozist guard Major Roberto Amador Narvaez, captured when a DC-3C was downed in northern Nicaragua on Monday, has confirmed that the CIA is directing a war against Nicaragua.

Former Captain Hugo Reynaldo Aguilar Mendez and aviation mechanic Jaime Lau Ramos also attested to this charge. They were also traveling in the downed plane.

The counterrevolutionary prisoners were presented to local and foreign newsmen in the Foreign Ministry's conference room.

Amador Narvaez said he was second in command of the FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force] pirate air force directed by the CIA to bomb Nicaraguan cities and deliver military supplies, food, and medicine to the so-called "task forces" that have entered our country.

The three prisoners stressed to reporters that the CIA has a U.S. officer in charge of sending supplies to the group under former OSN [National Security Officer, under the Somoza regime] agent Steadman Fagoth. These prisoners added that planes of traitor Pastora's group ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] land at El Aguacate strip in Honduras to load weapons and ammunition.

Recruited in Miami

Amador Narvaez indicated that he was recruited by Colonel Manuel Gomez Aviles in Miami, and that from Miami he went to Tegucigalpa, where he stayed at a "safe house," where he was introduced to the FDN general staff, which is made up of American CIA members, Argentines, Hondurans and Somozists.

He said: "In that house, I met Americans who are CIA members and are truly in charge of this war that is being waged, through the FDN, against Nicaragua. I also met Argentine and Honduran officers there."

He added: "Colonel Raymond, a Vietnam veteran, is the coordinator of all the CIA advisers assigned to the FDN. The three prisoners said that Major West, a U.S. officer (who fought in Vietnam), is the commander at El Aguacate base, Catacama, Olancho Department, Honduras.

They noted that 80 men guard El Aguacate, and that Major West gives orders to FDN members as well as Honduran troops at the base.

A Yankee Is the FDN's G-2

Amador Narvaez said that Major Alex (an American) is the Green Beret officer who coordinates matters affecting the group under former Somozist agent Fagoth, and that Jeffre is the officer in charge of the FDN's G-2.

The captured pilot also reported that frequent secret meetings were also held between the FDN general staff and two Argentine colonels. In the question and answer period, Amador Narvaez stressed that the joint general staff is made up of the CIA advisers, the Argentine colonels, Honduran officers, and the FDN.

A Honduran officer whose surname is Calderine is one of the general staff members. The pilot explained that he only gave first names or sometimes surnames because that was all he knew.

FAH [Honduran Air Force] Cooperation

Regarding FAH support for the FDN, Major Amador said that it gives training to pilots and provides aircraft maintenance, and noted that the Honduran officers tasked with this are two captains whose surnames are Tosta and Garcia. He added that an officer whose last name is Alvarez is in charge of Fagoth's group.

Supply Plan Failed

Prior to presenting the prisoners to the reporters, Brigade Commander Lenin Cerna, director of the State Security Office, discussed the prisoners' background and their counterrevolutionary operations. He said that from confessions of previous prisoners and remarks by FDN members, it was learned that the FDN members had said earlier this year that the CIA had failed in its plan to drop supplies from planes, a logistics plan they considered very important in order to keep fighting the revolution in the mountains.

Cerna added that the CIA had been forced to implement that air logistics plan to send supplies to counterrevolutionaries because the "task forces" have had serious problems in the mountains due to a lack of supplies and the constant pursuit of the Sandinist militias.

Somoza Pilots

Regarding Aguilar Mendez, Cerna noted that he took bombing and strafing courses in T-33 planes, and that the former captain put what he learned into practice in 1978 and 1979. Aguilar Mendez was given a promotion and made the personal pilot of the criminal Anastasio Somoza Debayle because of his barbaric actions against civilians.

About Jaime Lau Ramos, Cerna said that he was arrested in 1981 for his links with the FDN, and that he subsequently went to Honduras. Cerna said that Amador and Aguilar were in charge of the logistics plan, whose point of origin is a Honduran airstrip called Palmerola, from where they take the ammunition to El Aguacate. From El Aguacate they take it to Rus Rus on the Honduran Atlantic coast, and then send the shipments to counterrevolutionaries in Nicaraguan territory. They also supplied the Choluteca and El Paraíso bases.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 12 OCT STATE COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

PA131804 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The legal status of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of our America, TANA, was approved yesterday during a State Council session. The decision was approved by a broad majority of the representatives, who consider TANA vitally important to the ideological and political struggle on behalf of the Sandinist revolution in the face of imperialist aggression.

In the course of other debates, the co-legislative body managed to approve only five articles of the Associations Law. The remaining articles are pending for the next session. Afterward, the law on the protection of the combatants of agricultural production was approved. The State Council also approved a declaration condemning the most recent CIA acts of aggression against our people in Corinto. This declaration will be sent to the U.S. Congress.

MINISTRY REPORTS SHOT FIRED AT LA PRENSA OFFICE

PA131924 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Communique issued by the Interior Ministry's Public and Foreign Relations Office in Managua on 12 October]

[Text] The Interior Ministry of the Republic of Nicaragua reports to the public.

Today, 12 October, at 2130, a shot was fired from an unidentified vehicle traveling on the northern highway, hitting a sign at the entrance of the newspaper LA PRENSA's office in Managua. The Sandinist Police have started the appropriate investigations.

RAMIREZ ARRIVES IN YUGOSLAVIA, MEETS SPILJAK

PA080325 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Report from Belgrade by Edgar Barberena, AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA correspondent, for Radio Sandino -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] Belgrade -- Sergio Ramierz Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, launched his official visit to Yugoslavia at the head of high-level delegation yesterday by visiting the tomb of President Josip Broz Tito and by placing a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier.

During the first working meeting held between the member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and Mika Spiljak, president of the Yugoslav State Presidency, Ramirez described his visit to Yugoslavia as very important, adding that it opens a new and better period of relations with that socialist nation.

The official Nicaraguan delegation briefed the Yugoslav president at Belgrade's White Palace on the dangerous situation which currently exists in Central America, which particularly affects the Sandinist revolution. They noted that Nicaragua is being besieged by more than 10,000 Somoquist guardsmen operating from Honduran territory with the support of the U.S. Government. Both the U.S. support for counter-revolutionary groups operating in Honduras and Costa Rica and the U.S. naval maneuvers in Central America water constitute a form of U.S. intervention in the area. Ramirez raised all these points in his first meeting with the president of the Yugoslav State Presidency. Ramirez Mercado stated that these actions seek to hasten Nicaragua's economic collapse. He also referred to the so-called Central American Defense Council, CONDECA, which the United States is revitalizing for use as an instrument of aggression against Nicaragua.

Ramirez particularly emphasized the fact that these military plans have failed thus far because the counterrevolutionaries, organized into so-called task forces, have been unable to take control of any of the villages in the country's border areas. The Nicaraguan leader, who will travel on Sunday to Bulgaria for an unofficial visit, also noted the efforts for peace being made by the Contadora Group. He pointed out that within this context, Nicaragua has made specific proposals for peace in the region based on peace treaties with the United States and a nonaggression pact with Honduras. In contrast to Nicaragua's goal of peace, the United States is seeking to internationally isolate and eventually destroy the Sandinist revolution.

Despite this, the Nicaraguan process has widespread support today throughout the world. In Western Europe and Latin America, and from the Socialist International, the Nonaligned Movement, and other international organizations.

Comments on Elections, War

PA102230 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade -- The Yugoslav news agency reported today that Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, has reaffirmed the Sandinist government's determination to hold general elections in 1985. Ramirez, who visited Yugoslavia 5-9 October, said that a bill concerning elections will be submitted to the Nicaraguan State Council on 11 February and that the relevant debates will begin on 4 May 1984. The Nicaraguan leader voiced doubts concerning the actual willingness of the United States to reach a negotiated settlement, and added that there is reason to fear the Central American armies will directly engage in war, given that the Somoquist attacks against Nicaragua have continually failed.

Discusses C. A. Situation

LD101436 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1110 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- Dr Sergio Ramirez, member of the collective leadership of Nicaragua, has assessed the results of his 4-day official friendly visit to Yugoslavia in very favorable terms. "Nicaragua is a nonaligned country. We came here with the desire to consolidate relations with Yugoslavia, one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, Ramirez said in a statement for the Yugoslav press.

We have found deep understanding in Yugoslavia of the situation in Central America and Nicaragua. We have seen for ourselves the extent to which the Yugoslav Government and party are aware of how hard these days are for our country. This political understanding has been translated into a cooperation agreement. Apart from credits amounting to \$10 million and a credit for the purpose of rail equipment and material, we have agreed on the joint building of a corn seed production center in Nicaragua and an irrigation system to be built with Yugoslav aid and technology. There is also a possibility of setting up joint agricultural-industrial enterprises, Ramirez said.

Speaking about the current Central American situation, where a race for time is in progress between the peace initiatives of the Contadora Group and the military plans for the destruction of the Sandinist revolution, Ramirez noted that his country is already experiencing open war. This is evident by the aerial bombing, the mounting attacks by the counterrevolutionaries from both north and south, economic pressure, and by the open preparations for aggression against his country by the armies of Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala.

"The Somozists from Honduras are already moving to Costa Rica to help the counter-revolutionary forces of Eden Pastora, which are at the same time acquiring aircraft, new weapons, and communications equipment. All the attempts by the counterrevolutionaries to occupy a part of our territory thus far, however, have been futile," Ramirez explained. "They have not captured one single inch of our land, they have failed to capture even a tiny village. These futile attempts cannot go on for long, and therefore one may expect the direct entry of Central American armies into the war to break us militarily. That would create a situation of great instability and tension in the whole region."

Owing to mounting military pressures and the growing threat of aggression, the possibilities for political talks initiated by the Contadora Group have diminished. Nicaragua supports these efforts, Ramirez said.

Analyzing the possibility of war or peace, Ramirez expressed doubts about the United States' readiness to resolve the present situation by means of negotiations. Commenting on the possibility of elections in Nicaragua in 1985, Sergio Ramirez said that they would be held, and then went on to express his conviction that the Sandinist front would win them. "It is our firm intention to hold the election. The election law will be submitted to the State Council on 21 February 1984, the 50th anniversary of the murder of General Sandino. The States Council will begin debating the law on 4 May 1984 and the Elections will be held in 1985," Sergio Ramirez concluded.

Havana Cites Statements

PA102011 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, has said in Belgrade that his country is experiencing a war situation against its will as a result of the harassment and constant attacks by the United States.

At a news conference held at the end of his official visit to Yugoslavia, Ramirez stressed that despite this situation Nicaragua is always willing to talk at the negotiating table, but without neglecting its defense activities. He added that the CIA is developing a plan to damage relations between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Ramirez also reiterated the Nicaraguan Government's decision to continue advancing the country's democratic institutionalization and fulfill the agenda that will lead to general elections in 1985.

Regarding his visit to Yugoslavia, he stressed that a \$10 million loan was obtained, an economic agreement was signed, and a decision made to establish a mixed commission for developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Interviewed by POLITIKA

AU061854 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Oct 83 p 3

[Report on "special" interview given by Sergio Ramirez, member of the Junta of the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, to POLITIKA special correspondent D. Julius in Managua on 2 October]

[Text] In a special interview for POLITIKA, Sergio Ramirez, member of the Junta of the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction -- the highest collective state and government leadership of Nicaragua -- who will pay an official visit to Yugoslavia from 6 to 9 October at the head of a large, powerful state delegation, said that "nonalignment is the cornerstone of our overall foreign policy." As the first visitor from the top Sandinist leadership, Ramirez will return the visit Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency, paid to Nicaragua 2 years ago.

"We are striving for true nonalignment in relation to both blocs. Of course, we have difficulties with only one of the two blocs, with one of the two superpowers, the United States, with which we always had unjust and subordinate relations in the past. That is why we express our nonalignment in a very overt way towards that bloc, towards the United States, but that in no way means that our foreign policy fails to be globally nonaligned," Sergio Ramirez pointed out during our discussion in his office on the third floor of a building which once belonged to the Central Bank of Nicaragua and is now the working place of the Junta of National Reconstruction.

In Accordance With Circumstances

"Our voting in the United Nations on Afghanistan and the recent vote in the Security Council on the case of the downed Korean plane, when we abstained both times, also show our truly nonaligned policy in accordance with circumstances and the situation," continues Ramirez, and then adds that "Nicaragua is truly nonaligned, belongs to no military alliance, to neither of the two existing blocs." Therefore, all this confirms our nonaligned policy," which will, as he told us, remain a permanent orientation of the Sandinist revolution and its government.

During an almost 1-hour interview, Sergio Ramirez pointed out that the three basic orientations of the Sandinist leadership -- political pluralism, mixed economy, and nonaligned international policy -- are not conditions or dictates forced upon them from outside, but the freely adopted principles and policy of the Sandinist revolution resulting from its course, character, and circumstances.

He pointed out that Nicaragua objectively has pluralist international political, economic, and diplomatic relations, in which socialist countries "have a definite but by no means decisive share," and that, as regards economic cooperation and financial resources, Nicaragua has been and will remain primarily reliant upon Western capitalist countries. It also wants to expand its relations with nonaligned nations and developing countries, primarily with Latin American countries.

Six Months of Struggles

"It is quite clear that the democratic model of our society will differ from democratic order in other Latin American countries, from social models in socialist countries, from models of democracy in Western Europe, which still does not mean it will not be democratic and pluralist," Sergio Ramirez pointed out.

"We can say with certainty that we have dealt heavy blows to the counterrevolutionaries who are making sorties into our country from Honduras and Costa Rica, fully supported by the Honduran Army and the American intelligence service, and that during these 6 months of intensive struggles it became clear that counterrevolutionaries cannot permanently infiltrate into our country or stay for long in any part of our territory," Ramirez underlined during our talk about the actions and prospects of counterrevolutionary groups. "Despite the heavy blows we deal them and despite the weakening of the counterrevolutionary forces, we are witnessing an escalation of these groups' attacks, because American policy directed towards destroying the Sandinist Revolution is continuing," Ramirez concluded.

Nicaragua is still willing to negotiate with the United States, with Reagan's government, on all issues, including those in the field of security, on which the American side insists so much. Of course, Ramirez said, trade in arms or delivering arms within Central American territory should also be included as a part of a peace-making solution in this region. "This means that we are not closing the door to such an accord and we are ready to sign such an agreement; therefore, this best shows our will to guarantee and carry out our part so there will be no trade in or delivering of arms within Central American territory," Ramirez said.

Nicaragua is also willing to negotiate on the withdrawal of foreign military experts, on foreign military bases and the like, but with the condition that this pertains to all Central American countries. "We have said and we repeat that we are ready to sign nonaggression pacts with our neighbors that include all necessary guarantees," the member of the Junta of National Reconstruction pointed out, and added that "we resolutely support the efforts of the Contadora Group for a peaceful solution of disputes in Central America."

For Closer Relations With Yugoslavia

"The purpose of my visit to Yugoslavia -- based on our initiative, which was accepted with pleasure by Yugoslavia -- is to strengthen political, economic, diplomatic, and party relations between our two countries," Sergio Ramirez said, adding that he had "very substantive and friendly talks" with Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, in the DPRK recently. "We wish to have much closer relations with Yugoslavia as part of our nonaligned policy, particularly as we see in Yugoslavia one of the leaders and founders of the Nonaligned Movement, to which President Tito gave a large, historical contribution opening up roads for all nonaligned countries through his ideas and actions," Ramirez added.

"We hope that my visit to Yugoslavia will contribute to the strengthening of our friendship through concrete accords on strengthening economic and other kinds of cooperation," concluded Sergio Ramirez, member of the Junta of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua.

GOVERNMENT DECREES FUEL PRICE INCREASES

PA092108 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1635 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Managua, 9 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- It was officially announced today that the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction has issued a decree instituting a fuel price increase.

The new prices for super and regular gasoline and for diesel and kerosene took effect last night, but the impact will not be felt until tomorrow, when the sale of fuel resumes.

The decree states that the price increases will not affect butane and propane gas used for cooking or bus fares in Managua.

The new prices that Nicaraguans will have to pay for fuel are as follows: 49.00 cordobas (\$1.71) per gallon for super gasoline; 44.00 cordobas (\$1.57) per gallon for regular gasoline; 26.25 cordobas (\$0.93) per gallon for diesel; and 14.50 cordobas (\$0.51) per gallon for kerosene.

Meanwhile, as of tomorrow, the government has authorized the unrestricted sale of 120,000 gallons of gasoline at the price of 120.00 cordobas (\$4.28) per gallon.

This means that the coupon system (rationing of the sale of fuel) will continue to be enforced, but that those who wish to purchase gasoline without the coupons may do so at the unrestricted sale price.

The financial authorities added that the decree was issued to "halt the increased consumption" of petroleum products.

The authorities stressed that Nicaragua will pay \$150 million to import the fuel needed by the country this year, and that this represents 20 percent of the country's exports.

Since 1981 the Government of National Reconstruction began a campaign emphasizing conservation in fuel consumption, which has resulted in a \$15-\$20 million reduction in annual petroleum expenditures.

As a result of the new decree, the government estimates that in 1984 gasoline consumption will be as follows: super gasoline, 11,020,000 gallons; regular gasoline, 23,140,000 gallons; sale of unrestricted gasoline, 1,500,000 gallons; and diesel fuel, 62,500,000 gallons.

SALVADORAN FMLN-FDR LEADERS DISCUSS PEACE TALKS

PA110250 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity With the Peoples is carrying out a political-cultural drive to mark the third anniversary of the FMLN, the Salvadoran people's vanguard organization. Within this drive, a news conference featuring Salvador Samayoa and Roberto Martinez, representatives of the FMLN-FDR Political-Diplomatic and Foreign Relations Commissions, respectively, was held today. Samayoa and Martinez are currently visiting our country.

During the news conference, these companeros reported on the advances made in the Salvadoran people's struggle and on repercussions of the dialogue with Reagan's emissaries. They declared that nothing has been achieved, but that efforts to secure peace in the region continue.

The following is an excerpt of Samayoa's comments on the results of the dialogue:

[Begin Samayoa recording] Several [word indistinct] have been required because of the international isolation of the regime, which has no real desire to negotiate. This is our assessment.

How can these people still be talking to us about participating in elections in 1984 or participating in an alleged democratization process in El Salvador when only recently, in the last 2 weeks as a matter of fact, they have again begun to arrest, kidnap, and eliminate union leaders, teachers, students, and peasants who are engaged in open and legal mass struggles for redress?

As I have said, a few days ago we heard the sad news of the discovery of the bodies of companero Santiago Hernandez, secretary general of the Single Federation of Salvadoran Trade Unions, Victor Quintanilla, and other companeros who had disappeared.

This is the situation as it really is. Yet they are talking to us at the meetings about joining the democratization process and about participating in elections. This is completely absurd.

Furthermore, the Peace Commission has never yet agreed to a proposal that would be an elementary demonstration of its good will and its good intentions toward dialogue. I refer to the preparation of joint minutes for the meetings, which would include each side's proposals and responses and [words indistinct]. By refusing to agree to joint minutes of the meetings, the regime's representatives are free to go around the world saying that things have taken place when in fact they have not, that agreements have been reached when actually no agreement has been reached, that they have made proposals when actually they have proposed nothing, etc. [end recording]

Cite Kissinger, Other Issues

PA120122 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] The FMLN does not have the funds at the disposal of the United States, but it has sufficient moral, political, and military factors in its favor to prevent a successful act of intervention. Intervention cannot defeat the FMLN, and the failure of any such attempt will have serious consequences for the present Yankee administration. This statement was made by Salvadoran leader Salvador Samayoa of the FMLN-FDR Political-Diplomatic Commission at a news conference held yesterday at the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity With the Peoples [CNSP] offices.

Samayoa also discussed the advances made by the Salvadoran vanguard, the FMLN-FDR, during the first 3 years of its existence. The following is a special recorded interview with the Salvadoran leader:

[Begin recording] [Samayoa] Naturally, our most important achievement is having led the people to their present level of political, military, and diplomatic development. At the time the FMLN was founded, we were going through a very different phase of the war. Up to the present time, we have built up an armed organization of the people, consolidated our rearguard, expanded our scope of operations, increased our capacity to annihilate the enemy forces, and made other advances. In other words, we have achieved an important degree of military development, which has already become irreversible.

On the political and diplomatic levels, the FMLN-FDR has made great progress, having attained the legitimization of our vanguard, which is formally and officially recognized as a representative force of the Salvadoran people. We have also expanded our official relations with other governments, parties, and peoples on all continents.

[Unidentified reporter] With regard to the peace efforts underway in the area, how do you view the results of the dialogue between the Salvadoran people's vanguard and the Reagan envoys?

[Samayoa] Thus far, the results of that dialogue are not too encouraging, since the U.S. Government has exhibited a lack of interest in a political solution to the conflict. However, we still see a positive factor in all this, such as the fact that we have started the process of dialogue. We are daily gaining national and international support for our decision to seek a political solution to the conflict, while the Reagan administration's aggressive and warmongering policies are increasingly rejected.

[Reporter] Will the Salvadoran vanguard meet with the Kissinger commission?

[Samayoa] At this time we have nothing to say to Mr Kissinger, and we suppose he has nothing to say to us either, that is, there are no plans for any meeting between our vanguard and the Kissinger commission.

[Reporter] How does the Salvadoran vanguard view the reactivation of the Central American Defense Council, CONDECA?

[Samayoa] The reactivation of CONDECA is another link or element in the strategy of regional aggression against our peoples adopted by the Yankees. However, in my opinion, its usefulness and potential are limited because the dictatorships of El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala are tyrannical, oppressive regimes. In the case of El Salvador and Guatemala, the governments of those countries have been preoccupied with internal problems. In the case of Honduras, if that government makes the mistake of sending troops to Nicaragua or El Salvador, I believe that they will soon realize their error. [end recording]

MAP-ML LEADER ON POLITICAL DEBATE PROGRAM

PA071817 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] At this time we have a telephone call from Carlos Cuadra, a leader of the Marxist-Leninist People's Action Movement [MAP-ML], who wants to talk about the political debate program of the patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR] broadcast over Radio Noticias last night. Here is the call:

[Cuadra] My name is Carlos Cuadra of the MPA-ML. We want to express our satisfaction over last night's program, which was directed by Freddy Rostran and sponsored by the FPR. The program really showed the possibilities that exist for a political discussion that will be heard by the masses and in which the various parties can once again express their positions and viewpoints on the Nicaraguan people's current situation and problems.

We would like to refer to some of the things that were discussed yesterday, especially the statement made by Iaidro Tellez, secretary general of our party. The participants in the debate were discussing the possibility of elections and pointed out the remarks by Commander Nunez [Carlos, State Council President] on the holding of elections regardless of whether or not attacks are being staged. In this sense, our party stated that it will be difficult to hold elections if there is an aggression.

We understand an aggression to mean a larger-scale aggression or the unleashing of an armed process that is bigger or similar to the one already occurring in Nicaragua. This is especially so if it is understood that the elections will be held with the participation of all the parties of the bourgeoisie which are aiding in the attacks on the borders. We think such a plan will be difficult and not very appropriate in view of the fact that those same bourgeoisie will participate in the elections.

Second, we want to point out that our position is based on the same framework of [changes thought] or, better said, it is not in agreement with the current framework for institutionalization. At no time have we said that we do not agree with the need to institutionalize the achievements that the Nicaraguan people obtained with the 19 July triumph. We have not said that the democratization, that is, having the workers, the masses gain greater access to power, should not take place. This democratization should be carried out with greater urgency in the same measure that the aggression increases. We wanted to state this since the question that Chilo [Isidro Tellez] answered was not fully dealt with in the subsequent dialogue and replies.

Once again I want to express congratulations for the program, which is an opportunity to once again discuss problems before the masses, and in which the various organizations will be able to explain their positions and actions. That is all I wanted to say.

PSC OPPOSITION LEADER ON ELECTION POSSIBILITIES

PY121923 Santiago COSAS in Spanish 6 Oct 83 p 47

["Text" of interview with Christian Social Party President Adam Fletes Valle by COSAS correspondent Soledad Miranda in Managua -- date not given]

[Text] [Fletes Valle] After the triumph [over the Somoza regime], the Christian Social Party [PSC] gave all its support to the Government Junta. Late in 1979, it was still giving its support, although with a more critical attitude. In 1980, the PSC withdrew all its support and assumed a posture of moderate opposition. We remained there, and joined the other opposition parties under the umbrella of the Democratic Coordination Group, which constitutes the opposition bloc.

[Reporter] Fletes Valle notes that his party has one representative among the 51-member State Council, the country's legislative body. However, the laws are approved by the Government Junta. Six of the organizations which initially took part in the State Council have walked out in an attitude of open criticism of the government.

[Fletes Valle] The Sandinist Front transformed the State Council twice without taking into account the position of its allies. The council composition now gives the Front absolute control in such a way that even if the opposition parties should get together with the other parties which support the Front, the Sandinists could not be defeated in elections.

[Question] Does that represent the actual electoral situation?

[Answer] Of course not. A 1981 poll taken by the newspaper LA PRENSA showed a 30-percent support for the Sandinist Front. Since that poll, the Front image has deteriorated for many reasons: the church-state conflict, the treatment the government gave the holy father when he visited the country, the shortages, the threat of war, the suppression of freedom of expression, and labor and political mobilization.

[Question] A hot point of argument today is the patriotic military service. What's your opinion?

[Answer] We are against it because it is not like military service in other countries. We have a party which controls the Armed Forces. The Sandinist Armed Forces, which are the military arm of the party, represent the country's Armed Forces through a decree-law. Military service is instrumental in making everybody a piece of the machinery of the party in power.

[Question] Don't you view that military service as a necessity to face aggression?

[Answer] I only know that people do not want to go into military service. I do not know whether the deficiency of the Front's government provokes that kind of reaction in people. The PSC has commanded the widest support in adopting that attitude against military service; not the support of the wealthy because there are not many of them left in Nicaragua, but that of the workers, students, youth.

[Question] There are Territorial Militias which seem to elicit much enthusiasm. Mention is made of 100,000 people....

[Answer] There is also the Sandinist Popular Militia, which is made up of enterprise organizations. I then ask: If there is so much enthusiasm for the militias, is there need for patriotic military service? Only if the militias are not doing all that well.

[Question] Do you have "contact" with the armed "counterrevolution" that is attacking from the north and south?

[Answer] The government is interested in linking the democratic opposition groups with the armed groups operating from abroad, but I firmly state that both my party and the other democratic parties have no contact whatsoever with the armed groups operating from abroad. For what reason? The PSC contends that a civic solution is still possible in Nicaragua.

[Question] Even when you have no part of the action in the State Council?

[Answer] Even if we do not. I want to tell you that in the council we have criticized some proposals presented by the Sandinist Front, which demonstrated sensitivity to such criticism. For instance, the housing law elicited much opposition. Our party voiced strong criticism, and discussions on the law stopped. Then the Front came up with a communication media law which we branded as a totalitarian law and resisted. The government stopped discussion of that law as well. The Front proposed a law on associations putting all nonprofit organizations under the Interior Ministry's control.... it was stopped. The original proposal for the political parties law was quite undemocratic. We expressed opposition, and changes were made. Although it cannot yet be said that it is a democratic law, it should be admitted that it underwent a qualitative change.

[Question] Why isn't it democratic?

[Answer] Because it submits the other parties to the Front's hegemony.

[Question] That law was interpreted abroad as an expression of the Front's willingness not to establish an outright totalitarian system.

[Answer] You say it very well, not an absolutely totalitarian system. The law does not take chances with the Front's power. We offer this reasoning: if the Front does not take a chance with the parties law, much less will it promulgate an election law which would indeed represent a risk.

[Question] Will there really be elections in 1985....

[Answer] No decision has yet been made on elections in 1985. We do not see how conditions can be created for truly free elections. Mistrust has been introduced by the Front itself by saying that elections are not meant to raffle the government. The Front said that the Nicaraguan people voted on 19 July, and that's true. We voted in the war to throw out Somoza so that a different system of political and labor freedom, social justice, and respect for human rights could be established. The Sandinist Front has not fulfilled the expectations which led the Nicaraguan people to fight, therefore, the people have to have a new chance to vote, and we are sure that in those elections they will vote for freedom, democracy and pluralism. And we are sure the Sandinists will lose the election.

LA PRENSA COMPLAINS OF EXCESSIVE CENSORSHIP

PA061405 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1840 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Managua, 5 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, co-director of the Nicaraguan opposition daily LA PRENSA, today "strongly" protested "excessive Sandinist censorship" against this evening newspaper, which did not circulate yesterday.

The Directorate of the Communications Media of the Interior Ministry, responsible for reviewing material intended for publication, stated that the decision by editors of this opposition paper not to publish is part of a "misinformation campaign."

Meanwhile, Chamorro Barrios explained that the newspaper was not published because 90 percent of its material was not authorized by the government and because the decision on the censored material was sent to the editors "too late."

Chamorro Barrios also rejected the charges of "traitors," "enemies of the people," and "lackeys of the U.S. Administration," that the Directorate of the Communications Media of the Interior Ministry has attributed to them. The editors of the opposition newspaper states that "We do have a homeland, a homeland that we will not sell or give away."

70 PERCENT OF EL BLUFF WHARF COMPLETED

PA072132 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Seventy percent of the El Bluff wharf on the Atlantic coast has been rebuilt at a cost of more than 1 million cordobas. Some 180 construction workers have been assigned to this project, and things are moving ahead at top speed.

This work is very important for loading and unloading material to be used in the construction of the El Bluff deepwater port.

Thus far, 128 concrete pilings have been sunk to serve as a base for the new port. This entire area has been neglected during the Somozist dictatorship. Current plans call for 500 pilings to be in place by November, thus completing the port's base and allowing it to become operational in December.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY CAMP DISCOVERED, 10 KILLED

PA121748 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Ten counterrevolutionaries were killed yesterday in a clash with Sandinist Peoples Army (EPS) troops 20 km northeast of San Miguelito in Rio San Juan Department. The official report issued by the Defense Ministry said that while the EPS troops were on a reconnaissance mission they discovered a camp of counterrevolutionaries and engaged them in combat. Ten of the enemies of the people were killed and the rest abandoned their posts in the face of the EPS onslaught.

In the operation, the EPS recovered a large amount of weapons, ammunition, and military equipment as well as the installations of the camp itself.

CONSTRUCTION MINISTRY WORKERS ESCAPE REBELS

PA081843 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Report by Francisco Rodriguez, correspondent in Jinotega -- live or recorded relay]

[Text] After experiencing a number of difficulties, 25 kidnapped Construction Ministry workers are back in their homes after escaping from their captors. As we had previously reported, these workers were ambushed by a counterrevolutionary task force. When the counterrevolutionaries attacked the Construction Ministry installations in El Chile, Pantasma, they seriously injured three workers. The criminals, armed and paid by the CIA and protected by the Honduran Army, burned five trucks before fleeing in disarray from the Construction Ministry's installations. The 25 kidnapped workers were able to escape from sure death and are now back in their homes and will return to work for a better country. Captain Jose Leon Picado confirmed the escape of the kidnapped workers.

COURT SENTENCES 10 COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

PA081800 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] The Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal today handed down sentences against 10 counterrevolutionaries from western Nicaragua belonging to the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN. The sentences range from 7 to 29 years and the confiscation of all property.

Those found guilty of violating the law on the maintenance of public order and security include Jose Antonio Serro Hernandez-Ruis, Toribio Alvarez Jimenez, and Jose Antonio Munoz Jimenez. The court ruling indicated that all the defendants were involved in counterrevolutionary activities, including harassment of border posts, operations against nearby towns, and the organization of clandestine cells in western Nicaragua to recruit opponents of the revolutionary process so as to consolidate an internal front of the counterrevolution in Nicaragua and unleash a generalized war in the country. They are also accused of participating in the attack on the town of San Francisco Norte and having carried out the agricultural operation [not further specified] to deceive the people of that region.

STATE COUNCIL PARDONS, RELEASES 18 INDIANS

PA090331 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Eighteen Miskito citizens, including 11 women, were released today from the "Open Farm" penitentiary after being pardoned by the State Council.

The ceremony's main table was headed by Deputy Commander Rafael Solis, the Legislative Council's secretary; Father Armando Lopez, the vice president of the National Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights [CNPPDH] and John Wilson, member of the Moravian Church; Captain Mario Sotomayor, from the National Penitentiary System; and Sixto Ullao, leader of the CNPPDH.

The 18 Misquito Indians were tried on charges of participating in counterrevolutionary plots and operations known as "The Red Idea" [La Idea Roja] on the Atlantic coast.

During his address, Misquito detainee Zeledon Escobar said with emotion that he will now completely devote himself to work for the Sandinist revolution.

5 PRISONERS ESCAPE TIPITAPA PENITENTIARY

PA111803 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Communique issued by the Press and Information Office of the Ministry of the Interior, in Managua; no date given]

[Text] The Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Nicaragua informs our people that on Sunday, 9 October, five highly dangerous inmates escaped from the Tipitapa penitentiary. The fugitives were identified as Rodolfo Ernesto Ampie Quiros, 32, a former National Guard lieutenant and an instructor at the Infantry Basic Training School, EEBI, sentenced to 30 years; Juan Pablo Joya Pichardo, 33, a former National Guard sergeant, sentenced to 30 years; Jorge Leonidas Chamorro Perez, 28, former National Guardsman, sentenced to 14 years; and Rodolfo Baltazar Vallejo Moya, 28, sentenced to 22 years.

EXILES ISSUE UNITY DOCUMENT IN COSTA RICA

PA081428 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 29 Sep 83 p 9

[Final statement of the first juridical-political meeting on the state of Nicaragua held in San Jose; dated 24 September 1983]

[Text] Eighty-nine Nicaraguan citizens in exile, lawyers and leaders of various civic and political organizations fighting the current dictatorial totalitarianism that misgoverns our homeland, have met in San Jose. Accompanied by observers and Costa Rican friends, as well as friends from other countries, we listened to and analyzed various explanations of the state's historical rise, its past characteristics, during the Middle Ages, in the post-Renaissance period, in liberal democracy, in authoritarianism, and in the current search for a genuinely Latin American solution. We listened to and analyzed the basic definitions of state at present, as well as definitions of nation, people, proletariat, democracy, elections, party, army, etc. We also examined concepts such as imperialism, capitalism, Somozism, the National Guard, diversionism, counterrevolution, etc.

We also discussed the basic structure of the state at present, its organization, its economic concept, and its mechanism for electoral participation. We studied the basic laws that govern the organization of the Nicaraguan State and its contrasts with the Somozist sinecure-based state of the past, and with a pluralist democratic state respectful of the public liberties. We also discussed the deviations and the crises of the current Nicaraguan Government's political-military leaders, who have tried to impose a Cuban model that had been copied in turn from the Soviet model, as well as the struggle against that pseudo-revolutionary model carried out by majority sectors. This struggle channels the Nicaraguan people's will for freedom, democracy, and human rights.

We also discussed the various solutions for liberation proposed by the Nicaraguan groups and alliances that have been acting both within and outside Nicaragua in the past months. We acknowledged the groups' importance and validity, as well as the admirable and patriotic efforts made to date both in the political and military fields. We tried to find as much concurrence as possible in the position of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, the Nicaraguan Democratic Union and the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Armed Forces, UDN-FARN, the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, and the Indian organization MISURASATA. We recommended complete general unity with a broad plan reinforced by and based on the original program for the Nicaraguan revolution. We also studied the proposals of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinator, a civic unitary organization that continues within Nicaragua the civil struggle of our people's important sectors and which, from its particular viewpoint, seeks its own solutions through methods entirely different from those of the sectors in exile.

This unity would basically include the following:

1. Effective democracy: A) political and ideological pluralism and freedom of organization, association, and movement, B) free elections on a short-term basis indicating stages and dates, C) full exercise of the public liberties provided for in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the American Convention of Human Rights (San Jose Agreement).
2. Respect for the coexistence of various types of property and a clear definition of those types of property.
3. Reiteration of our national sovereignty and full independence from the superpower.
4. Reconciliation of the Nicaraguan family both now and following the victory over the current foreign intervention and totalitarianism.
5. A clear definition of the future armed forces' separation from party activities and also of their functions.
6. Integration and tenure of the national unity government and of the subsequent democratic and republican institutionalization.
7. A clear differentiation of the country's social and economic sectors (private, mixed, cooperative, collective, and state) as well as the cultural sectors.

We participants agreed to propose the following mechanisms and procedures in order to achieve that unity:

- A) Knowledge and dissemination, both at home and abroad, of the democratic realization plan of each of the organizations struggling for Nicaragua's liberation.

- B) Rapprochement and dialogue between those organizations to guarantee mutual respect and nonaggression.
- C) Mutual acknowledgement of the sincerity of the struggle carried out by each organization.
- D) Seeking as much concurrence as possible in all aspects of the struggle for liberation and the achievement of peace both at home and with neighboring countries.
- E) Negotiating with international organizations and governments to elicit better support for our struggle from the democratic countries, thus eliminating any doubt of our willingness for unity.
- F) Establishment, by means of a consensus, of specific steps and dates for coordinated action leading to the organization of a permanent unity based on the unitary political plan agreed upon.

In this manner, we Nicaraguans, who are the actors and the victims of the dramatic process that our homeland is living through and that has transcended Central America and the world, reassert that leading the struggle for our people's liberation and the achievement of our democratic future is our responsibility, which we cannot delegate. We have a historic commitment to free our homeland and rebuild its democratic institutions and its economy, which have been destroyed by both the former and the current dictatorship's outrages. We are certain we will reach our objective with the determined support of the world's peoples and with the solidarity of the governments and the democratic and political organizations. This aid we request urgently and give thanks for on behalf of all our people.

For the unity toward liberation, national reconciliation, and the pacification of our homeland.

ARDE BULLETINS LIST ACTIVITIES, ENEMY LOSSES

Bulletin No 85

PA060426 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 6 Oct 83

[War Bulletin No 85 issued by the General Command of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance "in the Nicaraguan mountains" on 5 October 1983]

[Text] The General Command of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, reports the following to the Nicaraguan people and the free peoples of the world:

1. At 1100 on 24 September 1983, a squad from ARDE's (Wenceslao Aviles) column engaged patrols of the ill-named Sandinist People's Army when those forces detected our squad near La Azucena, Rio San Juan Department.
2. The firefight lasted 25 minutes, during which our heroic fighters took positions and repelled the attack, inflicting 4 casualties on the pro-Soviet attacker. There were no reports of casualties among our forces.
3. At 2100 on Sunday, 25 September, squads from (TPH-2) ambushed a patrol of the same pro-Soviet army at (Boca del Cano Sucio) near the San Juan River. The enemy contingent based in San Juan del Norte was also harassed. Dozens of casualties were inflicted on the enemy due to the firepower concentrated on the EPS positions. Circumstances did not permit an exact count of their casualties.

These operations were conducted by ARDE's patriotic units under the command of Companeros (Candido) and (Tranquilo), in conjunction with squad leader Companero (Tony).

4. This attack lasted 1 hour and 15 minutes. The enemy responded with rifle and .50-caliber machinegun fire.

5. At 1600 on 29 September, our forces engaged Battalions 115 and 80-15 belonging to the army that has compromised the nation's sovereignty. This assault was jointly executed by (TPH-2) and (TPH-3) at (Cana de Siaro). Five enemy troops were killed and six were wounded. The battle lasted approximately 2 hours and 30 minutes. We seized a Soviet-made AK [assault rifle], serial No 5092, three magazines, and a No 70 grenade with the initials ERPN. No casualties were reported among our forces.

6. Through these operations, ARDE's forces have continued to strike at the enemy on Nicaraguan soil, progressively implementing the strategy of guerrilla warfare that has been planned for this stage in the struggle for the recovery of the Nicaraguan revolution. We are receiving more and more support each day from Nicaraguan groups both inside and outside the country. Our fighting morale and unshakeable determination to liberate Nicaragua from every kind of dictatorship and intervention are growing stronger.

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past!

Bulletin No 86

PA070503 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 7 Oct 83

[War Bulletin No 86 issued by Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity; MISURASATA; Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN; Sandino Revolutionary Front, FRS; Christian Democratic Solidarity Front, FSDC; "in the Nicaraguan mountains" on 6 October 1983]

[Text] The General Command of the ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] Armed Forces reports to the Nicaraguan people and free peoples of the world that:

1. The Atlantic front under the command of Companero Bruno, an Indian responsible for operations there, has reported that at 0500 on 2 October 1983, the heroic troops of the Atlantic front attacked Benjamin Zeledon port, formerly named Puerto Isabel, near the mouth of the Prinzapolka River.

2. During our harassment operations against Benjamin Zeledon port, fuel tanks belonging to the army which has compromised our sovereignty were destroyed. These tanks contained 308,448 gallons of diesel oil and 71,356 gallons of gasoline, which the Soviet-led interventionist force was planning to use in military operations in the mining districts of Rosita, Bonanza, and [word indistinct].

3. A vessel carrying 6,000 gallons of gasoline and 21,000 gallons of diesel oil was sunk in the Prinzapolka River by columns from the Atlantic front. Our forces later retrieved the cargo.

4. Our heroic columns from the Atlantic front inflicted many casualties on the interventionist army. There were no casualties on our side. Without totalitarianism or a return to the past!

Bulletin No 87

PA121731 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 12 Oct 83

[War Bulletin No 87 issued by the Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity, MISURASATA; Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN; Sandino Revolutionary Front, FRS; Christian Democratic Solidarity Front, FSDC; "in the Nicaraguan mountains" on 11 October 1983]

[Text] The General Command of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, reports the following to the people of Nicaragua and the free peoples of the world:

1. On 9 October 1983, "Fang Six" patrols ambushed a white Toyota station wagon in the region known as Yolaina in Zelaya Department. A number of soldiers loyal to the Managua totalitarian regime were traveling in the vehicle.
2. As a result of this surprise attack, which lasted 5 minutes, 15 members of the pro-Soviet Army, the EPS [Sandinist People's Army], were killed.
3. This ambush is part of the guerrilla war that the forces defending our national sovereignty are waging and will continue to wage against the occupation army that soils and oppresses our national dignity.

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past!

VOICE OF SANDINO ON KISSINGER-ROBELO MEETING

PA131540 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Henry Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state who is heading a U.S. bipartisan commission to study medium-range solutions for Central America, left Juan Santamaria International Airport in San Jose, Costa Rica, at 0700 today, 12 October. Asked about his trip, the U.S. official said he had met many Costa Rican sectors to complete and implement ideas for the plans to be developed by his commission.

Kissinger met with president Monge at the Cariari Hotel, as well as with 10 Costa Rican and 17 U.S. personalities. Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, was present throughout the sessions.

Costa Rican newsmen asked Kissinger about his meeting with Alfonso Robelo, civilian leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, and prominent Nicaraguan exile living in Costa Rica. Kissinger said he spoke to Robelo, in his capacity as a civilian political leader, on the Nicaraguan situation.

Kissinger's schedule did not include any meetings with Salvadoran or Nicaraguan exiles, or with any of the armed groups.

Robelo, a former member of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, presented the views of Nicaraguan exiles on saving the Nicaraguan revolution and guiding it toward its original path without a return to the past. He discussed the advantages of having the United States seek true allies in a future Nicaraguan government, and not national puppets imposed on the people.

Robelo and Kissinger also analyzed the Central American conflict and the holding of democratic elections in which the people are consulted about their destiny.

CUBA CITES CHARGES OF CIA ROLE IN GUYANA TRAGEDY

FL131806 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1506 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] U.S. authorities are obstinately attempting to hide the truth about the participation of U.S. intelligence services in the tragic death in Guyana in 1978 of the members of the People's Temple, a U.S. religious sect. The Supreme Court of the United States declined without explanation to accept the suit presented against the Central Intelligence Agency by various former members of the sect and family members of persons who died in Guyana.

According to the plaintiffs' lawyer, the CIA supplied the director of the sect with large quantities of powerful narcotics which were used at the camp with the complete agreement of the U.S. agency. Thus, he added, it is a matter of monstrous experiments by the intelligence department on persons who suspected nothing.

The tragedy of the Guyanese sect was far from fortuitous; it was the outcome of a barbarous experiment on the effect of toxic drugs on the human psyche [words indistinct] by the CIA, according to the lawyer of the plaintiffs, who are family members of those who died in 1978 in Guyana, members of the People's Temple religious sect. A short while later, he added that the disappearance of those persons was advantageous to the CIA because many of them were characterized by their assiduous radicalism and rejected the highly touted American way of life. In the opinion of the UPI news agency, those who try to clarify the true causes of the tragedy believed that the Yankee authorities know much more than is generally known but are doing everything in their power to hide the truth.

'OUR AMERICA' CITES HUMBERTO ORTEGA ON ATTACKS

PAL30449 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 12 Oct 83

["Our America" Commentary]

[Text] The Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary bands reacted very quickly with alarm to the recent ultimatum by the U.S. CIA demanding that they justify their existence with greater actions against the Sandinist revolution or lose their financing. In other words, there would be no more money if these anti-Sandinist groups did not increase their aggressions against Nicaragua.

The reply came promptly. In recent weeks the counterrevolutionaries have increased their attacks in large areas of Nicaragua's northern and southern borders in a desperate attempt to make the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, yield. The results, however, have been quite discouraging for those who believed that the time was right to plunge deep into Nicaraguan territory. As a matter of fact, those who launched themselves against the first positions of the Nicaraguan fighters were not able to return to collect their CIA wages. Those who did not die were wounded on the battlefield, taken prisoner, or fled to their bases of operation in Costa Rica and Honduras.

This was confirmed in a report issued by Commander Humberto Ortega, Nicaraguan defense minister, who stated that in the past 50 days more than 400 counterrevolutionaries were killed in combat with the EPS. Commander Humberto Ortega stressed that during that time the revolutionary combatants forced the anti-Sandinists to withdraw to the areas through which they had entered Nicaraguan territory.

The Sandinist leader added that despite the defeats suffered, the counterrevolutionary groups continue to gather in various areas near Nicaragua in Costa Rica and Honduras with the idea of carrying out new armed aggressions. He also denounced the fact that several U.S. officers are directing logistical and air support operations for the mercenary forces. Commander Humberto Ortega said that the chief coordinator is a man known as Colonel Raymond, and that the so-called Major West is responsible for the El Aguacate Air Base located in the Honduran department of Olancho. It was from this base, Ortega said, that a DC-3C twin-engine airplane took off. This airplane was downed over Nicaraguan territory while supplying the counterrevolutionary bands operating in Matagalpa Department, Nicaragua.

The members of the FSLN National Directorate revealed that the U.S. CIA gave the mercenary groups 10 airplanes to facilitate their armed aggressions. Of these 10 planes, he said, one was at the service of the so-called Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, headed by Eden Pastora in Costa Rica, and the others were assigned to the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Force, made up of former Somozist guardsmen. Commander Ortega stressed that more planes intended for Eden Pastora's use are based in El Salvador and that a man known as Colonel Lobo serves as liaison between the Salvadoran Army and the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

The Nicaraguan defense minister said that the CIA had chosen traitor Eden Pastora's group to continue the bombings of airports, ports, cities, factories, and military installations. In conclusion, Commander Humberto Ortega denounced the CIA's and the anti-Sandinist forces' intention to damage relations between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, adding that the military reinforcement the Costa Rican authorities have ordered at the border area is a positive step in attempting to prevent future attacks.

VERDE OLIVO CRITICIZES COSTA RICAN 'NEUTRALITY'

PA131500 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The magazine VERDE OLIVO, organ of Cuba's FAR, states in its latest edition that one factor that complicates Central America's problems is that Costa Rica's proclaimed neutrality ranges from fragility to falsehood. According to several charges and facts, VERDE OLIVO notes, Costa Rican territory has gradually become a dissembled operations base for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary organization Democratic Revolutionary Alliance. Despite Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge's statement that Costa Rica's neutrality will be legally proclaimed in November, the article continues, the truth is that various national government sectors support the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries' criminal activities and provide them with all kinds of facilities.

VERDE OLIVO states finally that the Costa Rican Government should choose between the realistic and constructive policy advocated by many of its members, and definitely submitting to the pressures of imperialism while endorsing the intentions of groups which, from official positions, advocate the destruction of the neighboring Sandinist revolution.

RAUL CASTRO ATTENDS POLISH EMBASSY RECEPTION

FL131230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the party and minister of the FAR, attended a reception hosted by Stanislaw Jarzabek, Polish ambassador to Cuba, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of his country's Army.

During the Polish Embassy reception, the Medal of Combat Fraternity was bestowed on a group of FAR officers and generals headed by Division General Senen Casas, alternate member of the party Politburo, first vice minister of the FAR, and president of the Cuban-Polish Friendship Association. The decoration was conferred by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Polish Defense Minister, for the exceptional successes in the development and strengthening of the fraternal bonds which unite the FAR with the Polish People's Army.

In his acceptance speech, Div Gen Senen Casas said the decoration would serve as an incentive to work as better revolutionaries. He reiterated his faith in the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, and all that General Roloff exemplified.

RODRIGUEZ ATTENDS SPANISH EMBASSY RECEPTION

FL131250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party, Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, last night attended a reception hosted by Enrique Larroque de la Cruz, Spanish ambassador to Cuba, on the occasion of that European country's national day.

USSR MINISTER KAZANETS TOURS SANTA CLARA FACTORY

FL142104 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] USSR Ferrous Metallurgy Minister Iran Pavlovich Kazanets and USSR Ambassador to Cuba Konstantin Katushev have toured the buildings of the Fabrik Aguilar Noriega Mechanical Products Enterprise of Santa Clara. The USSR minister was also accompanied by Cuban Iron and Steel Machinery Industry Minister Marcos Lage and Paul Rodriguez Lopez, first party secretary in Villa Clara Province, member and alternate member of the Central Committee, respectively.

During the tour, the USSR Minister visited the machine shops and the welding area where he asked about the progress of construction and the steelwork process. Later in the day, he toured the tandem shop where three cane grinding plants have already been completed. These plants will be installed in the new Batalla de Santa Clara Sugar Mill, another in Camaguey Province, and the third for the sister Republic of Nicaragua. During his stay in the tandem shop, it was announced that by year's end the fourth grinding plant will be completed for Las Tunas Province.

UN FORUM FOR EXPRESSING CUBAN, AFRICAN TIES

Angolan Minister Cited on Namibia

FL132102 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1524 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Angola and Ethiopia presented to the 38th meeting of the UN General Assembly important matters of principle that place mutual respect on the basis of equality ahead of the confrontational climate fostered in the West.

Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Paulo Jorge reiterated his rejection of any new attempt to link the presence of Cuban internationalist troops in that country and the independence of Namibia. The foreign minister (insisted) that those forces are in Angolan territory at the request of his government in order to [words indistinct] comply with the four conditions established by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

He mentioned that encouraged by the militaristic warlike policy of Ronald Reagan, South Africa is increasing its military might in order to perpetuate colonialism, maintain its occupation of Namibia, and destabilize the front-line nations.

African Ambassadors Cited

PA131752 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] In a speech to the UN General Assembly, Manuel dos Santos, Mozambican permanent ambassador to the United Nations, demanded the total independence of the Namibian people without establishing as a precondition the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola since, he stressed, it is absurd that a link or parallelism between the two situations be established. Dos Santos condemned the presence of South African troops in Angola, Pretoria's aggressions against Lesotho and Botswana, and the apartheid regime's acts of destabilization against Swaziland, Zambia, and Mozambique. We accept, he said, a dialogue which will bring peace to Africa, as long as it comes with the genuine independence of Namibia and the eradication of apartheid and racial discrimination.

Kenyan Foreign Minister Elijah Mwangale [title as heard] repudiated the violation of the arms embargo on South Africa by some countries, and he warned the allies of the Pretoria regime that the sale of military material to the racists constitutes a threat to international peace and security. In clear reference to the United States, Mwangale rejected the linkage suggested and promoted by a permanent member of the Security Council regarding the independence of Namibia and the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola. He said this position has led to greater intransigence and aggressiveness by the South African regime.

Similar views were expressed by the foreign ministers of Zimbabwe and Niger, Witness Mangwende and Daouda Diallo, who said that any linkage between the Namibian problem and situations that concern other sovereign states is inadmissible.

MELBA HERNANDEZ IN EGYPT WITH AALAPSO DELEGATION

FL122127 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo -- The secretary general of the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization -- AALAPSO -- has arrived in the Egyptian capital accompanied by a delegation.

Melba Hernandez and those accompanying her were met at the local airport by (Raudi Abd al-Razak), secretary general of the Asian-African People's Solidarity Organization, and (Sam Naush) of Egypt's Solidarity Committee.

CUBA, KUWAIT SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

FL121438 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Cuba and Kuwait have signed a cooperation agreement in the information field, it has been officially announced in the Kuwaiti capital. The protocol was signed by (Al-Chey Nasir Muhammad), Kuwaiti information minister, and by Orestes Gispert, vice president of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television.

CEMA FERROUS METALLURGY MEETING OPENS IN HAVANA

FL121228 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] The 60th meeting of the CEMA Standing Commission for the Field of Ferrous Metallurgy has opened at the Palace of Conventions in this capital. Pedro Miret, member of the party Politburo, presided over the meeting. Delegates from CEMA member countries are attending the forum.

This is the first time that this commission has met in our country. It has a 17-point work agenda, whose main topics refer to the production of rolled steel and the development of ferrous metallurgy in Cuba.

In his opening remarks, Georgiy Sergeyev, Society deputy minister of ferrous metallurgy, praised the results obtained by Cuba in steel production. He referred to the studies underway to develop greater cooperation with our country in that field.

Marcos Lage delivered the welcoming speech on behalf of the party and government. Lage said that the establishment of CEMA gave rise to a new language in international economic cooperation. Providing an example of the development of that field in Cuba, Lage said the production achieved by the capitalists in 1959 was only some 18,000 tons of steel while Cuba currently produces some 400,000 tons of finished goods.

ALARCON LINKS BARBADOS, ROK PLANE INCIDENTS

FLO71523 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Those who 7 years ago plotted the criminal sabotage against the Cuban Airline plane that was downed in Barbados are the same people who a few days ago used a civilian plane to carry out spying activities over Soviet territory and then mount an infamous campaign against the USSR. This statement was made by Ricardo Alarcon, alternate member of the party's Central Committee and vice minister for foreign affairs, during a remembrance day ceremony for the victims of the criminal attack that was held at the Martires de Barbados School for Sports Beginners.

The solemn ceremony was presided over by Noel Zubiaur Mir, a member of the Central Committee. The following were in attendance: Colonel Ladislao Baranda and Juan Jose Leon, alternate members of the Central Committee; Carlos Galvan Vila, president of the National Institute for Sports, Physical Education and Recreation; relatives; and colleagues of the victims.

Anniversary Ceremony Held

FLO71800 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] The remembrance day ceremony for the victims of the act of criminal sabotage in which 73 persons lost their lives, including 57 Cubans, was held in the Martires de Barbados School for Sports Beginners, located in Cotorro Municipality. Ricardo Alarcon, alternate member of the Central Committee and vice minister for foreign affairs, was the main speaker at the event. Alarcon charged that those who 7 years ago plotted the criminal sabotage against a Cuban Airlines plane that was downed in Barbados are the same people who a few days ago used a civilian plane to carry out spying activities over Soviet territory and then mounted an infamous campaign against the USSR. He also stated that this monstrous crime provoked a wave of indignation when an energetic and virile people cried for its dead countrymen. Alarcon stated that the hate of the enemy toward our country is due to its incapability of stopping the desire that the Cubans have of implementing socialism.

DEL VALLE SPEECH MARKS REVOLUTIONARY ANNIVERSARY

FL072356 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The principal national ceremony marking the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Las Villas North Front was held today in the municipality of Juan Francisco, where Camilo Cienfuegos had his command during his historic raids in that territory. The ceremony was presided over by Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the party Politburo.

Sergio del Valle, member of the Politburo, delivered the keynote speech in the ceremony

[Begin Del Valle recording] This is a nation which has profound internationalist feelings and its working class, during its (?25)th Congress -- in the face of the criminal adventurous warmongering policies of Yankee imperialism -- will hoist the flags of the struggle for peace higher than ever. At the same time, it will reiterate the unwavering determination of our people to fight to the last man and to the last woman if the Yankee aggressor should attempt to profane the sacred soil of our fatherland. [applause] [end recording]

CUBA MARKS 115TH LA DEMAJAGUA ANNIVERSARY

FL101902 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] The principal national commemoration of the 115th anniversary of the 10 October 1868 uprising was held at La Demajagua, national monument in Granma Province. The main speaker at the ceremony was Faustino Perez, member of the Central Committee.

The people who are continuing the revolution set in motion by Carlos Manuel de Cespedes gathered here today, and the significance of the uprising was pointed out by Faustino Perez. He noted that on all fronts and activities the workers are making great efforts, and stated that production, defense, education, health, culture, and services are the places where today's decisive battles for our country's development are taking place.

Finally, Faustino Perez stated: [Begin Perez recording] "When we gratefully remember the deeds of those who 115 years ago began our people's historic struggle, we repeat together with Fidel: Yesterday, we would have acted as they did; today, they would have acted as we are." [end recording]

BRIEFS

UNESCO COORDINATOR VISITS -- Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the party Central Committee and minister of education, has received Costa Rican Professor Maria Eugenia Dengo de Vargas, UNESCO regional director, who is visiting our country. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Oct 83 FL]